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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
JUSTIFICATIONS FOR APPROPRIATIONS, FISCAL YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30, 1961

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Justification for Appropriations, Fiscal Year 1961

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

JUSTIFICATION

General Statement

The Bureau of Land Management administers 475 million acres of public lands in the 11 western States and Alaska for the purpose of conserving forest, range, mineral and water resources. In addition, the Bureau has the responsibility for mineral resources on lands under the jurisdiction of other agencies and on private lands where mineral rights are reserved to the United States.

The resources on the public lands are varied and include the land itself, the surface resources of forage and forest cover, as well as the minerals below the surface.

It is the Bureau's objective to administer these resources under the concept of multiple use and conserve them for the benefit of the Nation as a whole, while at the same time making them available within proper conservation limits to the public and industry.

The program for management of these lands and the resources thereon for 1961 will proceed at approximately the same level as 1960.

The demand for oil and gas leases, small tracts and lands for recreation and other purposes is expected to continue at the present heavy rate. The selection of Federal lands by the State of Alaska will impose a heavy workload on the Bureau of Land Management for adjudication work, field examination and cadastral surveys.

The inventory of forage resources and determination of proper carrying capacity of the range will be continued. Essential to the management of surface resources are the programs for conservation of soil and moisture, reforestation and control of noxious and poisonous weeds. The demand for timber from public lands is expected to continue at the present high level with anticipated offerings of more than 1 billion board feet for sale in 1961.

An integral part of forest management is the development of the road system which can provide access to areas that presently cannot be logged and aid in fire protection. Construction and maintenance of the access roads and reforestation on the O&C lands in western Oregon will be continued and the development of recreation facilities will be initiated. Expenditures for these purposes will be reimbursed to the Treasury from receipts which otherwise would be paid to the O&C counties. Acquisition of rights-of-way and construction of access roads on lands other than the O&C will be continued.

The Bureau of Land Management is a producer of revenue to the U. S. Treasury and States and Counties. Receipts for 1961 are estimated at 268 million dollars, of which 55 million dollars will be paid to States and Counties in which the public lands are located.

Receipts by Sources

The following table shows actual receipts of the Bureau of Land Management for fiscal years 1957, 1958, and 1959, and the estimated receipts for 1960 and 1961.

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Sales, Public Lands and Materials	\$ 3,520,118	\$ 3,035,139	\$ 4,239,230	\$ 4,500,000	\$ 5,000,000
Fees and Commissions	1,014,871	1,184,382	1,265,544	1,300,000	1,500,000
Mineral Leasing	81,187,956	91,908,251	92,464,918	97,000,000	102,000,000
Mineral Leasing, Outer Continental Shelf	2,208,703	3,460,851	3,412,204	100,000,000 ^{1/}	120,000,000 ^{2/}
Grazing Fees	2,285,645	2,763,320	3,228,332	3,515,000	3,700,000
Sales, Indian Lands	-	633	-	-	-
Right-of-Way Leases	108,325	105,251	127,211	130,000	135,000
O and C and Coos Bay Timber Sales	19,633,544	23,101,707	28,960,105	34,000,000	32,900,000
Other Timber Sales	1,838,060	1,555,505	2,790,755	3,000,000	3,000,000
Miscellaneous Receipts	262,132	269,689	232,572	328,600	328,600
Total	112,059,354	127,384,728	136,720,871	243,773,600	268,563,500

^{1/} Excludes \$150,000,000 from leases in dispute which will be impounded.

^{2/} Excludes \$300,000,000 now impounded which could be released by action of Supreme Court.

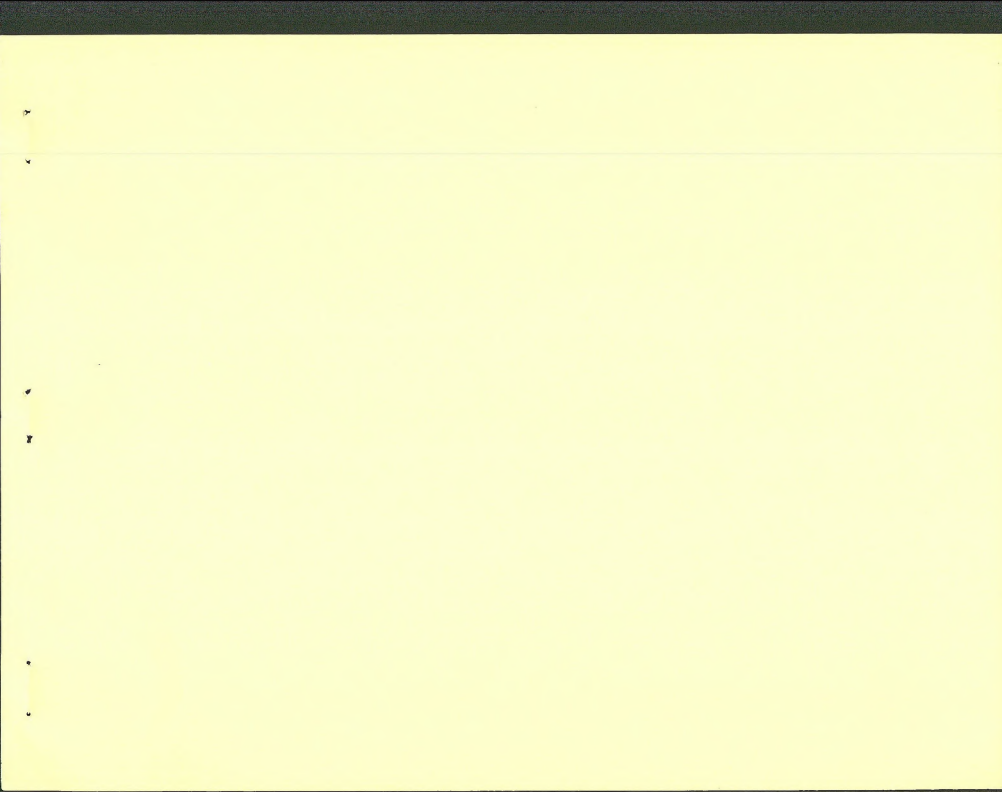
Distribution of Receipts to States and Counties
Fiscal Year 1959

State or Territory	Sales of Public Lands and Timber	Mineral Leases and Permits	Taylor Grazing Leases	Taylor Grazing Districts	Total
Alabama	\$ 1,849	\$ 1,073	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,922
Alaska.....	9,673	5,213,689	-	-	5,256,897 a/
Arkansas.....	1,811	28,345	-	-	30,156
Arizona.....	33,445	154,943	18,473	13,105	219,966
California.....	65,228	3,122,824	36,540	6,935	3,231,527
Colorado.....	11,509	3,634,028	9,036	14,939	3,669,512
Florida.....	6,996	-	-	-	6,996
Idaho.....	14,011	111,067	7,010	24,361	156,449
Indiana.....	2	60	-	-	62
Kansas.....	-	85,569	12	-	85,581
Louisiana.....	2,237	101,144	-	-	103,381
Michigan.....	298	846	-	-	1,144
Minnesota.....	1,198	-	-	-	1,198
Mississippi.....	1,998	2,222	-	-	4,220
Missouri.....	8	-	-	-	8
Montana.....	6,104	1,781,358	20,788	18,621	1,860,506 b/
Nebraska.....	78	5,507	54	-	5,639
Nevada.....	27,166	150,119	5,772	55,585	238,642
New Mexico.....	10,950	6,619,357	5,131	34,945	6,670,470 b/
North Dakota.....	152	78,953	1,540	-	80,645
Oklahoma.....	2,666	46,075	158	-	48,899
Oregon.....	55,406	14,291	9,818	20,819	14,862,260 c/
South Dakota.....	317	57,349	8,033	-	65,699
Utah.....	4,639	2,591,991	-	32,403	2,629,033
Washington.....	11,652	478	4,387	-	16,517
Wisconsin.....	336	-	-	-	336
Wyoming.....	4,109	12,005,792	50,182	34,208	12,094,291
Total	273,838	35,807,080	176,934	255,921	51,342,956

a/ Includes \$33,535 for Alaska school lands

b/ Includes under Executive Order of Nov. 6, 1958, Montana grazing \$33,635, and New Mexico grazing \$75, rights-of-way \$12

c/ Includes \$14,761,926 on account of O&C lands



BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Management of Lands and Resources

Appropriation adjusted 1959		\$26,910,100
Comparative transfer to "Oregon and California Grant Lands", Bureau of Land Management		- 750,000
Total available, 1959		<u>26,160,100</u>
Appropriation 1960	\$24,627,000	
Supplemental appropriation 1960	<u>775,000</u>	
Total appropriation, 1960		25,402,000
Comparative transfer to "Oregon and California Grant Lands", Bureau of Land Management		- 750,000
Total amount available, 1960		<u>24,652,000</u>

Summary of Increases and Decreases, 1961

Lease and disposal of land and mineral resources

Decrease due to transfer of rental costs to General Services Administration	- 70,100	
Increase to provide for employee health benefits	/ 58,000	
Increase to provide for increased work load in adjudication of applications	/ <u>250,000</u>	/ 237,900

Management of grazing lands

Decrease due to transfer of rental costs to General Services Administration	- 6,100	
Increase to provide for employee health benefits	/ <u>16,100</u>	/ 10,000

Forestry

Decrease due to transfer of rental costs to General Services Administration	- 8,600	
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Summary of Increases and Decreases - 1961 continued

Forestry (continued)

Increase to provide for employee health benefits	/ 28,400	
Increase in O & C Management	/ 75,000	
Increase in Alaska fire control program	/ <u>200,000</u>	/ 294,800

Cadastral Surveys

Decrease due to transfer of rental costs to General Services Administration	- 13,400	
Increase to provide for employee health benefits	/ <u>13,800</u>	/ 400

Soil and moisture conservation

Decrease due to transfer of rental costs to General Services Administration	- 17,600	
Decrease in soil and moisture conservation program ...	- 475,000	
Increase to provide for employee health benefits	/ <u>11,200</u>	- 481,400

Weed control

Decrease due to transfer of rental costs to General Services Administration	- 1,200	
Decrease in weed control program	- 250,000	
Increase to provide for employee health benefits	/ <u>1,400</u>	- 249,800

General Administration

Increase to provide for employee health benefits	/ 11,100	
Net Change, 1961	- 177,000	
Budget Estimate, 1960	<u>24,475,000</u>	

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Management of Lands and Resources
Analysis by Activities

Activities	Amount Available 1959	Amount Available 1960	Estimate 1961	Increase(↓) Decrease(↑)	Page Ref.
1. Lease and disposal of land and mineral resources	\$ 6,692,982	\$ 7,205,200	\$ 7,443,100	\$ ↓ 237,900	8
2. Management of grazing lands.	2,596,785	2,552,300	2,562,300	↓ 10,000	15
3. Forestry	4,978,930	5,537,700	5,832,500	↓ 294,800	18
4. Cadastral surveys	2,451,981	2,800,800	2,801,200	↓ 400	30
5. Soil and moisture conser- vation	3,815,050	3,733,900	3,252,500	- 481,400	35
6. Fire suppression	2,989,718	400,000	400,000	-	38
7. Maintenance of physical facilities	48,411	50,000	50,000	-	39
8. Maintenance of access roads	1,837	-	-	-	
9. Weed control	1,068,660	841,000	591,200	-249,800	40
10. General administration	1,489,463	1,531,100	1,542,200	↓ 11,100	42
Unobligated balance no longer available	26,283	-	-	-	
Total	26,160,100	24,652,000	24,475,000	-177,000	

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

1. Lease and Disposal of Lands and Mineral Resources

Sub-Activity	Amount Available 1959	Amount Available 1960	Estimate 1961	Increase / Decrease -
(a) Adjudication of applications	\$4,033,308	\$4,542,200	\$4,782,600	/ \$240,400
(b) Field Examination and Classification	1,942,531	2,103,500	2,096,300	- 7,200
(c) Records Improvement	717,143	559,500	564,200	/ 4,700
TOTAL	6,692,982	7,205,200	7,443,100	237,900

(a) Adjudication of Applications: The estimate of \$4,782,600 includes an increase of \$250,000 in the estimate, \$37,100 under P.L. 86-382, the Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959, and a decrease of \$46,700 representing the cost of rentals transferred to the General Services Administration.

Need for Increase: The upward trend in the volume of case work is expected to continue through 1961. In addition to actual adjudication this function includes status record notation, case record and acreage control and maintenance, and correspondence with pending applicants.

The Alaska State selection program is getting under way with the resulting heavy workload, which will require a considerable portion of time under this activity. Conflicting interests in selected lands must be settled before transfer to the State can be effected. Statehood for Alaska has increased the competition between the State and private

citizens to obtain public lands. Heavy and unexpected filings under the Desert Land Act in Nevada and California have materially increased our workload in those States.

Recently enacted legislation, P.L. 86-252, raising acreage limitations that may be held under coal leases is expected to increase the Bureau workload as will the expanding interest in sodium and potassium leasing. Normal increase in oil and gas leasing is expected to continue. Continued interest in land acquisition also will necessitate the adjudication of an increasing number of mineral conflicts. Mineral patent applications also are expected to increase.

The following table indicates the status of the adjudication caseload:

TABLE I

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>New and Reacti- vated Cases</u>	<u>Cases Closed</u>	<u>Unclosed cases end of year</u>
1956	112,798	120,006	78,094
1957	132,885	136,828	74,151
1958	164,700	152,824	95,306
1959	178,697	173,318	100,675
1960 Est.	190,000	178,675	112,000
1961 Est.	200,000	192,000	120,000

Note: Cases covered by reimbursement not included.

Plan of Work: Effort will be made to keep current with the State of Alaska's land selection program. While it is expected that 13,300 more adjudication cases will be closed than the previous year, there will still be an increase in the backlog of applications. Small tracts and desert land entries in the western States will continue to be a problem demanding a considerable portion of the time in this sub-activity. The workload in these types of applications is largely uncontrollable, depending upon public demand.

Title transfers which will lead to intensive public and private land use and to the adjudication of mineral leases and permit applications will continue to receive special attention. Fifty additional personnel will be added to the land offices.

(b) Field Examination and Classification: The estimate of \$2,096,300 is a decrease of \$7,200 from 1960. This is net of an increase of \$16,200 under P.L. 86-382, the Health Benefits Act, and a decrease of \$23,400 for transfer of rentals costs to General Services Administration.

Plan of Work: Generally, work under this sub-activity will continue at about the same level as last year. However, the anticipated acceleration of the land selection program of the State of Alaska will require more intensified field examination and classification work especially in clearing mineral claims. The areas of selection will require determination of the validity of existing locations and entries involving these lands. The program in Alaska is geared to the progress discussed under Cadastral Surveys.

Under the minerals phase of the program, approximately 90% of the workload results from public demand cases making it necessary to keep as near current as possible in the interest of public service.

The increased demand for private acquisition of the ever-shrinking public domain lands requires careful examination and classification in order to minimize conflicts and assure the highest and best use of our land and mineral resources.

The following table indicates the status of the classification caseload.

TABLE II

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>New and Reac- tivated cases</u>	<u>Cases Closed</u>	<u>Pending case load, end of year</u>
1956	27,084	20,915	32,052
1957	29,317	33,536	27,833
1958	25,465	26,601	34,942
1959	38,087	33,166	39,863
1960 Est.	26,000	33,863	32,000
1961 Est.	31,000	32,000	31,000

Note: Cases covered by reimbursement not included.

(c) Records Improvement: The estimate of \$564,200 for 1961 is an increase of \$4,700 which is due to the Health Benefits Act, P.L. 86-382.

Plan of Work: In fiscal year 1961, it is proposed to continue the records revision program by installing the revised records system in the Montana Land Office for some 2,040 townships in Montana which are northwest, southwest, and southeast of the Montana Principal Meridian. This program will be undertaken by force account methods as being in the best interest of the Government, since only a portion of the State will be covered during fiscal year 1961.

The Montana Land Office is the custodian of some 445 tract book volumes and 6,073 status plats which are the official status records for lands and resources in some 8,614 townships, approximately 198,466,560 acres of public domain lands on and in which a volume of activity and interest are annually created by the leasing, licensing, and patenting activity of the Bureau. The status records in the Montana Land Office are in advanced stages of physical deterioration which is further aggravated by their constant use in one of the largest and most active offices within the Bureau.

Status of Program

Adjudication of Applications - The lands adjudication activity includes maintenance on a day-to-day basis of the official status records for the public domain. It also includes the receiving and adjudication of applications to acquire vacant public domain and certain applications to lease public lands. An activity of considerable importance is the dissemination of information to the general public regarding the law, regulations, and opportunities pertaining to public lands.

The minerals phase of activity includes adjudicative action necessary to the leasing of the so-called "leasable minerals" on the public domain, acquired lands administered by other agencies, the Outer Continental Shelf, and certain private lands in which the minerals were reserved to the Government. The Bureau is also responsible for transfer of title of

mineral lands through mineral patent under the general mining laws of 1872. The mineral resources in more than 800 million acres are within the scope of the Bureau's responsibility for the management thereof. The following table shows the magnitude of this activity:

Mineral Production - Bureau of Land Management Lands

Fiscal Year 1959

	<u>Public Domain</u>	<u>Acquired Lands</u>	<u>O.C.S.</u>
Petroleum, Barrels	136,892,966	5,427,265	30,733,104
Natural Gas, M. Cu. Ft.	417,713,018	28,035,077	177,885,251
Gasoline, Gallons	131,888,153	501,106	-
L.P.G., Gallons	148,051,047	34,442	-
Coal, tons	4,982,461	33,706	-
Phosphate rock, tons	1,012,141	3,510	-
Potassium Salts, tons	10,821,633	-	-
Silica Sand, tons	22,533	-	-
Sodium Salts, tons	951,125	-	-
Sulphur, tons	101,724	-	-
All others, tons	-	397,974	-

Field Examination and Classification - Land classification staffs are responsible for determining the proper use or tenure of lands included in pending applications which were filed in the land offices. This process includes field examination, appraisal and coordination with other Bureau and other governmental offices.

A second responsibility of the lands classification staffs is the consummation of land tenure adjustment work such as withdrawal review and identification and classification of small tract and public recreational areas.

The Bureau also has the responsibility for the administration of the Federal mining and leasing laws. Disposal of mineral lands (title transfers) under the applicable mining laws is a paramount responsibility of minerals classification. It is important that mineral lands are not inadvertently transferred to public ownership under other public land disposal acts. However, it also is our duty to resolve mineral conflicts with other applications for land use, whether it be for title transfer or for use of other governmental agencies.

Finally, but not of lesser importance, is the continual classification and investigation of mineral lands in order that optimum multiple-use concepts may be adequately preserved.

General Factors of Significant Importance - The case closures tabulated in Tables I and II do not entirely represent the Bureau's lands and minerals responsibilities. An activity of increasing importance is service required by the public and other Government agencies. The growing public interest in public lands imposes an increasing volume of inquiries relating to Bureau programs and for information on public land laws, regulations, and procedures. Requests to examine case files for copies of maps and documents and for land status are increasing each year. The activities of land locators or promoters of applications, and mineral brokers, some using questionable practices, have necessitated increasing our efforts to inform the public, including applicants, of the requirements of the land and mineral laws and regulations. A study made in fiscal year 1959 revealed that some of the larger Bureau land offices spend an average of 45% of their time on this type of work.

This non-case connected work reduces our efforts in productive work aimed at keeping current with the incoming workload and, in addition, reducing backlog.

The lands and minerals activities are the principal revenue producers of the Bureau. Total receipts for the past year, and as estimated for the current year and budget year are:

1959	-----	\$ 101,500,000
1960	Estimated -----	203,000,000
1961	Estimated -----	229,000,000

Included in 1960 and 1961 estimated receipts are \$100,000,000 and \$120,000,000 respectively from the Outer Continental Shelf, exclusive of those to be impounded pending settlement of boundary disputes. The 1961 estimate does not include the anticipated release of \$300,000,000 heretofore impounded.

Records Improvement - Through the records improvement sub-activity, the Bureau is revising the lands record system in use for over 100 years and bringing it up to date with a modern system that will add greatly to the efficiency of land offices and the convenience of the public. These records are invaluable and irreplaceable. The serious physical deterioration of many of the old records and the documentary inadequacies therein, have

long been recognized as an obstacle to efficient administration of the public land laws, and of unsatisfactory service to the public. The system has been completed for the States of Utah, Oklahoma, and New Mexico, while work in Arizona and Alaska is currently in progress. It is anticipated that the work in Arizona will be completed by the end of fiscal year 1960. This work has been done by contract with private concerns, with the exception of Alaska, where it is being done by force account.



BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

2. Management of Grazing Lands

Sub-activity	Amount Available 1959	Amount Available 1960	1961 Estimate	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
(a) Administration of grazing lands	\$2,340,259	\$2,299,200	\$2,309,200	\$ +10,000
(b) Fire Presuppression	256,526	253,100	253,100	-
Total	2,596,785	2,552,300	2,562,300	+ 10,000

- (a) Grazing Administration: The increase of \$10,000 is net of an increase of \$16,100 under the Employee Health Benefits Act P.L. 86-382 and a decrease of \$6,100 for transfer of rentals to General Services Administration.

Plan of Work: The estimate of \$2,309,200 for this sub-activity will provide for a continuance of routine administrative work at approximately the same level as 1960. In addition, first priority will be given to carrying on towards completion, but at a reduced rate, the range resources and dependent base property inventories which are prerequisite to sound range management and apportionment of grazing privileges. Range use supervision and trespass control, range condition and trend studies and management adjustments will be continued but at a slower pace. Cost of implementation of new Civil Service standards for range management and conservation positions will have to be absorbed in these programs. Employment of temporary personnel for the accomplishment of the above-stated objectives will need to be discontinued to offset these required additional expenditures.

The following table shows the status of the range and dependent property survey program:

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>Remaining to be done</u>
Range Surveys (acres)	10,500,000	8,000,000	5,000,000	95,000,000
Dependent Property Surveys (number)	1,115	1,000	800	5,500

(b) Fire Presuppression: - No increase is provided for this sub-activity

Plan of Work: This sub-activity will be carried on at the same level as 1960. Emphasis will be placed on improving communications by completing insofar as possible the VHF radio network, organizing and training of employees and per diem guards, providing fire-fighting tools and tool caches and equipment for prompt suppression action and constructing fire breaks and truck trails in the most critical fire problem areas. Additional fire weather stations will be installed to project the fire danger rating system currently in use which will provide for more accurate advance information on weather conditions reflecting fire danger.

Status of Program

This activity provides for the administration and management of 185,000,000 acres of public rangelands in thirteen western States (exclusive of Alaska) which are used by 12,000,000 livestock owned and operated by nearly 30,000 stockmen. These ranges annually provide food and habitat for 1,500,000 big game animals and associated recreational uses in the form of hunting and access to fishing streams for over 5,000,000 people. The routine administrative functions including the issuance of grazing licenses and permits and collection of grazing fees must continue. Increasing demands for multiple uses of the public lands will require an accelerated program in range use supervision to minimize trespass and promote orderly and effectively integrated uses of these public lands. The range management responsibility is centered at the field level in 59 district offices employing 180 range managers.

Approximate acres administered - 185,000,000
Acres administered per range manager - 1,027,000
Numbers of range users - 30,000
Numbers of livestock under permit, licenses and leases - 12,000,000
Numbers of big game animals using Federal range - 1,500,000

By the end of fiscal year 1960, it is estimated that 100 million acres of public lands will lack an adequate inventory of range forage production. The funds requested will enable the Bureau to survey 5,000,000 acres in fiscal year 1961.

This activity also provides for preparedness in prevention, protection and detection of range fires on 176,000,000 acres of public domain in the Western States (does not include Alaska). Fire danger and risk in these public land areas increases with the continuing increase of public uses. Also improved vegetal cover resulting from improved range management and development programs increases the fire hazard. Greater preparedness will lessen fire losses and danger and

reduce suppression costs. Reliance is placed on seasonal per diem guards to take initial action on fire suppression. Annual training is necessary to orient personnel with new organization and fire-fighting techniques. Improved communications are most essential to effective fire control. A VHF radio communications network has been planned for all areas but installations are still only about two-thirds complete. Fire danger rating stations have been installed for most critical areas, but more are needed to enable the Bureau to anticipate severe fire situations and take immediate steps to suppress fires. Installation of the required stations is approximately one-half complete. Many high fire hazard areas are remote and difficult of access and adequate detection facilities are lacking. Truck trails and fire breaks are likewise essential to effective fire control. The attainment of improved detection facilities and extension of a truck trail and fire break network has necessarily been given lower priority pending completion of the communication system and the replacement of obsolete fire-fighting equipment.



BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

3. Forestry

Sub-activity	Amount Available 1959	Amount Available 1960	1961 Estimate	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
(a) Oregon & California Grant Lands	\$2,444,864	\$2,953,400	\$3,046,900	\$ + 93,500
(b) Other Lands	2,534,066	2,584,300	2,785,600	/201,300
Total	4,978,930	5,537,700	5,832,500	/294,800

- (a) Oregon and California Grant Lands: The estimate of \$3,046,900 is an increase of \$93,500 over the amount available in 1960.

Need for increase - The increase of \$93,500 provides \$75,000 to enable the Bureau to offer one billion board feet of timber for sale in fiscal year 1961. The remainder of \$18,500 is for the Health Benefits Act P.L. 86-382.

Plan of Work:

1. Management - The estimate of \$2,413,700 is a program increase of \$75,000 over the amount available for fiscal year 1960. Activities in this function include those directly related to production and sale of O and C timber on a sustained yield basis and compatible use of the O and C lands and their resources for maximum long-term local and national benefits. Appropriate consideration must be given to all of the essential components which make up a forest management program if that program is to continue to be in the public interest. Six positions will be added in 1961 to accelerate timber sales.

Forestry Continued

(a) Inventory - Reinventory of the O and C lands was completed in March 1959; on April 3, 1959, the declared annual sustained yield allowable cut for these lands was increased from 768.3 to 874.2 million board feet. A perpetual inventory is required to maintain accurate, reliable basic timber volume growth, depletion and mortality data and to keep a realistic relationship between such data and relevant technologic and economic changes.

Other Federal, state, county and private timber landowners in the Pacific Northwest are making a joint effort to establish and maintain a long-term and uniform inventory technique throughout the area. As a major land agency in the area, the Bureau is obligated to participate in this activity which has been initiated, will continue in fiscal year 1961 and should be fully established in fiscal year 1962.

(b) Plans - Forest management plans are a continuing activity. The growing size and complexity of the total resource management program for the O and C lands requires comprehensive planning for coordinating the many related activities which make up this function including integration of this program with those of other public agencies and intermingled private land and timber owners. Such plans contribute materially to year-round stability of local industries and local economy.

(c) Sales - In order to balance a forestry program which includes, sale, plans, trespass, land pattern adjustments, administrative and technical operations, and related functions, as well as actual sales, we anticipate our timber sale offerings in 1961 will approximate one billion board feet, which will include salvage and other offerings not chargeable to the allowable cut.

The strong demand for O and C timber which held throughout fiscal year 1959 when the average selling price per thousand board feet totaled \$32.63 (as compared to \$25.03 for fiscal year 1958), is expected to continue. During these periods continued rapid cutting of privately owned timber in this area is expected, consequently sale of O and C timber at the maximum sustained yield level is urgent for maintaining the economic well-being of local and national economies and for supplying timber needs.

Forestry Continued

The O and C Act (50 Stat. 874) states in part "...not less than the annual sustained yield capacity when the same has been determined and declared, shall be sold annually"...

The volume, sale price, and receipts for O and C timber sold during fiscal years 1957-1959 and estimated receipts for fiscal years 1960 and 1961 are as follows:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Volume Sold (MBF)</u>	<u>Sale Price</u>	<u>BIM 2/Receipts</u>	<u>Forest Service</u>
1957	624,505	\$ 18,952,252	\$ 16,334,896	\$ 3,298,648
1958	760,737	19,041,340	19,521,384	3,580,332 ^{1/}
1959	901,862	29,421,660	25,863,966	3,096,139
1960 (est.)	1,000,000	32,000,000	30,800,000	3,200,000
1961 (est.)	1,000,000	32,100,000	29,700,000	3,200,000

1/ Includes \$800,000 transferred by the Forest Service from prior year collections.

2/ Includes receipts from sale of Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands timber

(d) Access - The checkerboard pattern of the O and C lands created many unavoidable access problems. The more than 2 million acres of O and C lands include more than 7,000 separate tracts; they are intermingled with more than 10 million acres of lands in other ownership.

To assure equal opportunity for competitive bidding for O and C timber, access to the timber is guaranteed prior to its offering. An estimated 150 right-of-way permits or easements involving 132 miles of route are needed by the Bureau for its 1960 sales program; 274 permits and 186 miles of route are needed for the 1961 sale program. Owners of lands intermingled with the O and C lands in turn require right-of-way permits to transport non-Federal timber across O and C lands or on O and C roads: an estimated 274 permits with 186 miles of route and 286 permits and 210 miles of route are needed by such parties in fiscal year 1960 and 1961 respectively.

Additional efforts to secure satisfactory access to O and C timber will be needed in 1960-1961 due to more remotely located timber.

Forestry Continued

(e) Trespass - The scattered nature of the O and C lands has left an ownership perimeter of approximately 13,220 miles. Much of this perimeter is not readily identified consequently trespass, in most instances inadvertent, is not uncommon. An estimated 435 cases involving 48,000 M board feet currently valued at \$850,000 are known or suspected. During fiscal year 1959 75 trespass cases involving 4,728 board feet and \$74,565 were closed. Efforts in this connection will continue at about the same rate in 1961.

2. Forest Development - The estimate of \$83,200 is the same amount available in fiscal year 1960. This amount represents the Government's contribution in continuing the O and C reforestation which is being financed primarily with funds contributed by the O and C Counties. Details of the program are discussed under the appropriation, "Oregon and California Grant Lands."

3. Forest Protection - The estimate of \$550,000 is the same amount available in fiscal year 1960. Approximately 2,142,429 acres of O and C lands are protected under contracts with the State of Oregon and the Forest Service. The Bureau contributes to presuppression and control measures by removal of snags, slash disposal and development of fire trails. The program for fiscal year 1961 is as follows:

Contract Protection	\$ 470,000
Snag felling, slash disposal and fire trails	60,000
Supervision and Inspection	20,000
	<u>\$ 550,000</u>

Owners of adjacent or intermingled lands are felling snags, constructing fire truck trails, and clearing corridors across their own lands. It is mutually advantageous to the Bureau and intermingled landowners to coordinate their efforts in reducing these hazards.

Status of Program

The Bureau of Land Management manages the revested O and C and Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands for permanent forest production in conformity with the principle of sustained yield, to provide a permanent source of timber supply, protect watersheds, regu-

Forestry Continued

Status of Program Continued

late streamflow, promote the stability of local communities and the timber industry and provide recreational facilities.

The O and C lands are among the most productive timber lands in the world; they are situated in the immediate vicinity of what is probably the most concentrated timber processing facilities of the world, and where the supply of timber from other than Federal sources is rapidly diminishing.

The O and C program has a very significant role in the economic well-being of local industries, and communities; it has an important impact on the economy of the State of Oregon and it is a substantial factor in the nation's economy. Each million board feet of timber harvested from the O and C lands provides approximately 12 man years labor; each dollar's worth of timber sold from these lands has an end-product value of about \$20. Thus the program for fiscal year 1961 is potentially capable of supplying the means for 12,000 man-years employment with end-products valued at an estimated \$625 million and sufficient timber to build 100,000 two-bedroom homes.

Forest products and many of the related resources which are harvested annually from the O and C lands are renewable resources. With appropriate protection and management successive crops can be harvested each year in perpetuity. Under such management this practice can be maintained on a substantial revenue producing basis for the foreseeable future.

The average cost and average effort required to offer a given unit of O and C timber for sale in fiscal year 1961 is expected to be somewhat greater than in fiscal years 1959 and 1960 due to (1) no previously appraised timber will be available, (2) absorption of in-grade promotions (3) remaining uncut timber is more remotely located, generally less concentrated, and is situated in more rugged terrain, (4) more intensive and more accurate forestry practices, including more check cruising, closer supervision of sale areas, etc. (5) the rapidly expanding sales program has produced a greater accumulation of sales areas which require much more administrative supervision, (6) "set-aside" sales practices required pursuant to Public Law 85-536 will require additional effort.

Protection

Because the State of Oregon and the Forest Service have competent and well equipped fire control organization in the O and C area, the Bureau of Land Management makes use of these facilities through contractual arrangements in lieu of duplicating similar organizations for its own use. These contracts are negotiated on a rate per acre based on the cost experiences of the contractors. Additional elements of cost are the felling of snags, disposal of slash, development of fire trails and extra protection for areas of high fire hazard which are usually covered by other contracts.

Standing dead trees promote rapid spread of forest fires, and increases the problem of controlling going fires.

- (b) Other Lands - The estimate of \$2,785,600 is an increase of \$201,300 over the amount available in 1960 comprising program increases of \$200,000 and \$9,900 under the Health Benefits Act, P.L. 86-382 and a decrease of \$8,600 for transfer of rentals to G.S.A.

Need for Increase: - The increase in the estimate of \$200,000 is required to increase the effectiveness of the fire pre-suppression organization in Alaska.

Plan of Work:

1. Management - The estimate of \$1,267,700 is \$50,000 less than the amount available in 1960. Activities in this function include those directly related to production and sale of timber from the public domain forest lands on a sustained yield basis and compatible use of other resources for maximum long term local and national benefits.

Appropriate consideration must be given to all the essential components which make up the public domain forest management program if that program is to continue to be in the public interest. These are as follows:

- (a) Inventory - Inventory data for the public domain forest lands are based largely upon empirical information or estimates. A modest and extensive type of inventory pro-

gram has been initiated to provide basic information essential to a sound public domain forestry program and will be continued in fiscal year 1961.

(b) Plans - A steadily increasing demand for public domain timber, diminishing supplies of available timber from non-federal sources, expansion of timber processing facilities, and mounting demand for use of these forest lands for other purposes requires a corresponding increase in emphasis on developing comprehensive plans for managing the timber and related resources. This activity will be continued at approximately the same level as in fiscal year 1960.

(c) Sales - During fiscal year 1961 184 million board feet with receipts estimated at \$3,000,000 can be offered for sale with the funds expected to be available for public domain forest management.

Demands for forest products from the public domain lands are increasing steadily in Alaska, Oregon, California, Idaho, Montana, Colorado and other western states. This timber and the expanding timber industries in these states are becoming increasingly significant to the economy of many local communities.

The volume and receipts for public domain timber sold for fiscal years 1957-1959, and estimated volumes and receipts for fiscal years 1960 and 1961 are as follows:

<u>Fiscal year</u>	<u>Volume Sold (MBF)</u>	<u>Receipts</u>
1957	153,000	\$ 1,838,060
1958	138,282	1,555,505
1959	184,170	2,790,755
1960 (est.)	200,000	3,000,000
1961 (est.)	184,000	3,000,000

(d) Access - Except in Alaska the 157,677,670 million acres of public domain forest lands are scattered and intermingled with privately-owned lands. To assure equal opportunity for competitive bidding for this timber, access is acquired prior to its offering. An estimated 350 easements or right-of-way permits must be secured for the 1961 timber sale schedule.

(e) Trespass - The scattered nature of the public domain forest lands and the extensive ownership perimeter, much of which is not readily identified, have created conditions which make trespass prevention and control a particularly difficult problem. Inventory activities are revealing many heretofore unknown trespasses.

More than 500 timber trespass cases are now pending; suspected but as yet unconfirmed trespasses are expected to increase this figure substantially. In fiscal year 1959, 131 timber trespass cases involving 8,231 M board feet valued at \$140,777.97 were closed.

2. Development - The estimate of \$30,000 is for the same amount as available in fiscal year 1960. Funds requested for fiscal year 1961 will provide for:

Site improvement	240 acres	\$ 7,500
Planting	320 "	6,500
Seeding	240 "	1,000
Seed purchases		5,000
Seedling purchases		5,000
Inspection & planning of contracts		<u>5,000</u>
Total		\$ 30,000

3. Forest Protection - Western states - The estimate of \$650,000 is an increase of \$50,000 over 1960. This activity covers fire protection on more than 3 million acres by contract with public agencies having established fire control organizations and facilities. The increase is necessary to meet increased contract costs.

The program for 1961 includes:

<u>State</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Estimated Cost 1961</u>
California	1,747,500	\$ 427,000
Idaho	466,150	49,000
New Mexico	27,650	1,000
Minnesota	33,000	2,000
Montana	307,050	21,000
Oregon	621,350	96,000
Washington	286,500	42,000
Supervision	<u>-</u>	<u>12,000</u>
Totals	3,489,200	\$ 650,000

4. Protection - Alaska - The estimate of \$837,900 is an increase of \$200,000 over fiscal year 1960. The additional funds are needed to expand the fire protection organization and to extend the effective area of intensive protection needed due to increasing tourists, settlement, exploration and development which have been accelerated due to Statehood for Alaska. Additional radio equipment needed to provide a modern communications network will be acquired. Other fire detection or suppression equipment, including one additional aircraft, tools and supplies will also be procured. One amphibian aircraft now available but in an unserviceable condition will be made operational. Five additional positions will be added in 1961.

Status of Program

Rapidly dwindling supplies of available timber from other than Federal sources is focusing attention on the 157,677,670 acres of public domain forest lands in the western states and Alaska which are under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management. Much of this timber is suitable for present day lumbering operations. Many other extensive areas support timber suitable for fence posts, mine timbers, poles, and fuel wood, and at the same time serve as habitat for wildlife, protecting watersheds, and as recreational areas. A growing number of timber operations and processing facilities are becoming established in areas in the vicinity of public domain timber. Demands for this timber are increasing proportionately.

Forest products and many of the related resources which are harvested annually from the public domain forest lands are renewable resources. With appropriate protection and management successive crops can be harvested each year in perpetuity. Under such management this program can be maintained on a revenue producing basis for the foreseeable future.

Access - Assured access to public domain timber being offered for sale is necessary for maximum competitive bidding. Procurement of such access is a difficult and time consuming problem due to the widely scattered nature of the public domain lands.

Trespass - Inventory of the public domain forest lands and other more intensive management practices reveals that timber trespass is far greater than heretofore suspected. The scattered nature of these lands and generally not readily identifiable ownerships boundaries tend to aggravate this problem.

Development - This program of reforestation, limited to the very productive timber lands in Oregon and Northern California, was initiated in fiscal year 1958. Due to the large scale timber sales program in these areas, and the generally long delay in natural reforestation the backlog of non-stocked lands is increasing rapidly. Encroaching brush and other vegetation on these lands will raise the reforestation costs substantially. Continued limited reforestation efforts could eventually reduce the annual sustained yield allowable cut and in turn the timber sales program.

Prompt reforestation of cutover or burned over Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands and public domain timber lands in western Oregon and northern California is essential to sustained yield forest management of these lands and continuation of a high level of timber sales in these areas. An estimated 25 million board feet of potential timber growth valued at approximately \$750,000 per year is lost each year the 50,000 acres which need to be reforested are left unstocked. Additional "losses" accrue due to site preparation needs prior to reforesting when reforestation is delayed. Of the 18,000 acres cutover each year, an estimated 9,000 acres will probably require reforestation.

The estimated reforestation needs for the Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands and public domain forest lands in Western Oregon and Northern California and the program for fiscal year 1961 are summarized as follows:

	Reforestation needed 7/1/59	50,000 acres
	Added from 1959 cut	+ 8,000 "
*	Less planting and seeding 1959	- 2,240 "
	Added from 1960 cut	+ 8,000 "
	Less planting and seeding 1960	- 700 "
	Added from 1961 cut	+ 8,000 "
	Less planting or seeding 1961	- 560 "
	Remaining to be reforested at end of fiscal year 1961	70,500 acres

* Includes 1440 acres planted thru timber sales contracts

Fire Protection - Alaska - Alaska's development during the post-war years has been rapid. Its population has trebled. Its highway system has been extended several hundred miles, opening to settlement and travel heretofore remote country; its new, 10-year Federal Highway program will greatly increase this development. Tourist and recreation travel has increased considerably (30% in 1956-57 alone) and steady increase is expected.

Fire Protection - Alaska Continued

Industrial and mineral development is beginning. Military activity is found throughout Alaska. All give warning to increasing fire risks over a widening area, for man-caused fires comprise 75% of fire occurrence in Alaska.

As Alaska develops, greater economic value accrues to her forests as sources of wood fiber for the expanding needs of the United States. Such use is expected within the next 10 to 50 years--to soon to grow new forests; the present ones must be protected. Wildlife, migratory fowl and game ranges are becoming increasingly important as hunting and tourist pressures increase. Increased use and value of the natural resources dictate need for more intensive protection from fires.

Alaska has a 5 to 6 months fire season characterized by long daylight hours, low humidities and rainfall, high temperatures and 30 to 60 days of heavy lightning storms which sweep across all of central Alaska. Lightning fires are typically in areas remote from access, except by air, and if left unchecked have attained sizes of one to two million acres. Fires spread rapidly and the key to cheap suppression and low losses is early detection and as immediate action as possible by firefighting crews.

The Bureau's goal is to reduce the burn loss annually to a minimum. The program:

- (1) to maintain or improve current loss level from man-caused fires by maintaining relative balance between protection forces and the increasing risk resulting from development; and
- (2) to reduce losses from lightning fires through use of the most modern and rapid fire-fighting techniques.

To achieve these objectives, the Bureau's long range program is:

- (1) to improve its air facilities for detection and suppression within three years by addition of four aircraft.
- (2) to continue the modernization of its present radio communications network.
- (3) to establish additional emergency operational centers in certain areas, thus reducing problems of logistics from distant bases.
- (4) to further develop initial attack smokejumper crews initiated in fiscal year 1959 so as to capitalize on earlier detection reports.

Fire Protection - Alaska Continued

- (5) to further utilize modern techniques of aerial waterdrops to check fire spread pending fire crew arrival or to lessen flare-up danger.
- (6) to increase the use of helicopters in recovery of smokejumpers or in ferrying fire crews into fires from nearest landing field or lake.
- (7) to increase its presuppression force to that needed during a normal fire year so as to provide needed line supervision to widely scattered emergency fire crews and be capable of rapid expansion during periods of abnormal conditions.
- (8) to construct such fire control stations in Alaska, reflecting regional development, as will provide adequate dispersal and manning of operational bases during a normal fire year.

The eventual program will be dependent to a great extent on the speed with which the new State selects and obtains land and develops its own organization to protect its area.



BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

4. Cadastral Surveys

Activity	Amount Available 1959	Amount Available 1960	Estimate 1961	Increase (✓) Decrease (-)
Cadastral Surveys	\$2,451,981	\$2,800,800	\$2,801,200	✓ \$400

The increase of \$400 is net of an increase of \$13,800 for Health Benefits, P.L. 86-382 and a decrease of \$13,400 for transfer of rentals to General Services Administration. No increase is requested for the Surveys program.

Plan of Work. Public Land States, except Alaska.

Survey and Resurvey of Public Lands

The basic program for 1961 is directed to those areas which will aid in the administration of the public lands and their resources, producing revenue to the Federal Government, and which will provide for the settlement of grants in aid of education to the several States. The program will expedite the management of timber lands and settlement of timber trespass cases within the public domain. It will facilitate the development of mineral resources and will aid in the administration and development of the western range. These cadastral surveys and resurveys are essential to the settlement and disposal of lands under the various public land laws, including the Small Tract Act; the adjudication of state selections and exchanges; and the conduct of public sales.

There is included in the 1961 program, provision for reestablishing corners, in poor state of preservation, on the boundaries of public lands in order that their positions may be perpetuated. The need for this is dictated by our inability to undertake all of the

resurvey work required to mark the boundaries between public lands and those in private ownership and to assure the preservation of the remaining evidence of the controlling original corners.

Surveys accomplished in 1959 and programmed for 1960 and 1961 are, in acres:

<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
1,937,460	1,514,900	1,367,600

1961 Program

<u>Purpose of Surveys</u>	<u>Approximate Area in Acres</u>	<u>*Field Party Days</u>
(1) Surveys and resurveys required for forest management.	496,000	2,200
(2) Surveys and resurveys in connection with the multiple use of the public lands, principally range management and conservation; and for the development of the mineral program, primarily oil and gas leasing.	690,000	1,350
(3) Surveys and resurveys required for settlement and management purposes, under the Small Tract Act of 1938; transfer of 170 school sections to Utah, etc..	181,600	1,040
(4) Miscellaneous surveys, such as erroneously omitted areas, islands, accretions, etc.. Also monumentation of corners in poor state of preservation.	Not measurable on an area basis	350
	1,367,600	4,940

- * A field party normally consists of a Chief of Party and five subordinate survey aids.

Special Projects

The investigation and testing of new processes in order to accelerate the survey and resurvey of the public lands and to reduce costs of operations will be continued. Our experience in fiscal years 1959 and 1960 has demonstrated that water boundaries can be determined accurately by photogrammetric methods and at a considerable saving in cost. In a limited test along the Snake River in Idaho it was found that the cost by photogrammetric methods was \$84 per mile, compared to a cost of \$146 per mile by ordinary ground methods. Photogrammetric procedures will be used in the future for this type of work. Electronic measuring instruments have been adopted as part of our regular equipment. Tests have demonstrated that with these instruments we can reduce costs and actually survey areas that cannot be surveyed by ordinary methods.

We have completed a test of photogrammetry in the execution of original cadastral surveys in southeastern Utah. That test has demonstrated that accuracy can be obtained but tests as to comparative costs between this method and regular ground methods have not been concluded. Another project has been selected in Alaska, for completion next summer, the primary objective being to establish feasibility of application to complete surveys and the comparative costs of such a method.

Preliminary studies indicate the feasibility of utilizing an electronic computer to advantage. We will continue to explore possible applications.

Outer Continental Shelf

In 1960 additional leasing maps were prepared for the purpose of the identification of individual tracts on the Outer Continental Shelf in the Gulf of Mexico. The area covered by leasing maps in 1961 will be extended if there is a demand for additional areas. New tide information, in the Gulf of Mexico, is now being obtained and in 1961 we should be able to complete the maps, along the Louisiana coast, indicating the low watermark. These maps are being prepared in cooperation with the State of Louisiana.

Alaska

Our basic program for fiscal year 1961 in Alaska contemplates the survey of the boundaries of about 770,000 acres of land to be selected by that State. The survey of the lands selected by the State constitutes the major portion of our program. The State of Alaska cannot obtain title to the selected lands until the boundaries of the tracts are surveyed.

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>Total</u>
Area to be Selected by State	5,000,000 acres	6,000,000 acres	11,000,000 acres
Area Surveyed	547,000 acres	770,000 acres	1,317,000 acres
Percentage	11%	13%	12%

In addition to the survey of the boundaries selected, the program provides for the survey of approximately 45,000 acres of land covered by valid rights included within the boundaries of the selected lands. These are small tracts representing homesites, homesteads, Trade and Manufacturing Sites, Indian Allotments, Mineral Claims, etc.. The State cannot select such lands and they must be eliminated by survey from the selected tracts. They must be actually surveyed and plats prepared in order that the claimants may obtain patents.

The navigable water areas will also have to be eliminated from the State selections. We expect to accomplish this at a minimum cost by photogrammetry.

The appropriation will permit approximately 3,000 party days of actual field work--approximately the same as in 1960.

Status of Program

Western States

The cadastral survey and resurvey of the public domain in the entire United States is the exclusive responsibility of the Bureau of Land Management. The program for 1961 is based on continuation of the present basic activity.

There are, in the eleven western public land States, something on the order of 100 million acres of public domain over which the rectangular net of public land surveys has not been extended. In addition, to redefine the boundaries of the public lands and rehabilitate the corners on those lines, there is pressing need for the resurvey of something on the order of 50 million acres of public domain. There is also great need for the remonumentation and preservation of corners of public land surveys forming boundaries of national forests.

Alaska

Cadastral surveys to define boundaries of lands for administration under the various public land laws are as basic to Alaska as to any other public land State. The expanding economy and related activities in the new State will entail a greatly accelerated cadastral program to keep pace with the demands.

The Alaska Statehood Enabling Act of July 7, 1958 (Stat. 339) provides that the State may select 103,350,000 acres of public lands in Alaska. That Act also provides that "where any lands desired by the State are unsurveyed at the time of their selection, the Secretary of the Interior shall survey the exterior boundaries of the area requested***." That Act places on this Bureau a great responsibility for the survey of the boundaries of the lands so selected in order that title thereto may pass to the State as promptly as possible. The survey of the exterior boundaries of the land selected by the State will also involve the determination and segregation of tracts within those exterior boundaries to which rights have been acquired by settlement, and the elimination of meanderable bodies of water from the total area of the lands selected.

Oil and gas applications have been filed for water-covered areas along the coast of Alaska. A determination will have to be made whether such areas are part of the Outer Continental Shelf or part of the inland waters of Alaska. If part of the Outer Continental Shelf, maps will have to be prepared before the areas can be leased.

During fiscal year 1959, the program of extending the system of rectangular surveys by protraction over areas of unsurveyed land in Alaska covered about 30 million acres. It is expected that the protraction program will be practically completed in 1960. The completion of the program will result in a very material aid in leasing areas for minerals and also will assist Alaska in its selections.



BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

5. Soil and Moisture Conservation

Activity	Amount Available 1959	Amount Available 1960	1961 Estimate	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
Soil & Moisture Conservation	\$3,815,050	\$3,733,900	\$3,252,500	\$ -481,400

The estimate of \$3,252,500 is a reduction of \$475,000 in the program from 1960. The additional decrease of \$6,400 is net of an increase of \$11,200 for the Health Benefits Act and a decrease of \$17,600 for rentals transferred to General Services Administration. The program decrease will require a reduction of 20 positions.

Plan of Work: The program for 1961 will provide conservation work on approximately 1,403,000 acres of Bureau land. The following two tables show the program by the States and major river basins.

SOIL AND MOISTURE CONSERVATION PROGRAM BY STATES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1961

States	Estimated Area of Public Lands Requiring Treatment Acres	Estimated Area Benefited by 1960 Program Acres	Estimated Area Benefited by 1961 Program Acres	Estimated Obligations 1961 Dollars
Arizona	12,181,000	197,000	179,000	\$ 285,000
California	12,092,000	206,000	175,000	140,000
Colorado	7,440,000	162,000	142,000	312,000
Idaho	10,204,000	119,000	107,000	266,000
Montana	7,438,000	133,000	114,000	304,000
Nevada	40,966,000	171,000	149,000	337,000
New Mexico	9,056,000	173,000	147,000	521,000
Oregon	12,232,000	132,000	119,000	320,500
Utah	20,799,000	130,000	116,000	323,600
Wyoming	15,028,000	174,000	155,000	308,000
Total	147,436,000	1,597,000	1,403,000	3,117,100
Program Direction				135,400
Total Estimate, 1961				3,252,500

SOIL AND MOISTURE CONSERVATION PROGRAM BY RIVER BASINS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1961

<u>River Basin</u>	<u>Estimated Area of Public Lands Requiring Treatment</u>	<u>Estimated Area Benefited by 1961 Program</u>	<u>Estimated Obligations 1961</u>
	Acres	Acres	Dollars
Columbia	18,304,000	177,000	\$ 395,000
Colorado	45,365,000	502,000	1,195,000
Great Basin	56,866,000	371,000	655,300
Missouri	16,723,000	185,000	445,000
Rio Grande and Gulf	7,137,000	101,000	338,000
Central Valley	1,214,000	40,000	30,400
Central-South Pacific	945,000	11,600	23,100
Arkansas-White-Red	638,000	8,700	19,400
North Pacific	244,000	6,700	15,900
Total	147,436,000	1,403,000	3,117,100
Program Direction			135,400
Total Estimate, 1961			3,252,500

The conservation work plans for 1961 include range seeding, brush control, contour furrowing and pitting, fencing, construction of detention dams, reservoirs, livestock water developments, diversions, waterspreading systems, checks, and other conservation and improvement practices designed to conserve and develop the soil, water, and vegetation resources.

The practices emphasized for treatment vary in the different States according to the conservation and development possibilities and needs of the public lands within each State. During the 1961 fiscal year, conservation work will be performed in 162 community watersheds in 28 western sub-basins. Cooperation with Federal and State research agencies will be continued to evaluate conservation practices undertaken by the Bureau and to develop more effective and economic means of rehabilitating and developing the public lands.

When compared to the estimated total area of public lands requiring treatment, the estimate for 1961 amounts to an expenditure of less than 3 cents per acre for the conservation and development of the soil and water resources, including maintenance of existing works.

Status of Program

The Soil and Moisture Conservation activities of the Bureau are programmed on a watershed basis. Long range estimates of conservation and improvement needs of the soil, water, and vegetation resources have been prepared. The conservation work is conducted on a community watershed basis. Community watersheds are subdivisions of tributaries or small drainages within major river sub-basins. Each such area constitutes a unit containing common problems in resource condition and use.

The community watershed plans provide for structural and land treatment work necessary to re-establish desirable vegetative cover, stabilize the soil, and conserve and develop water. Priorities are assigned to the watersheds in accordance with the extent of resource depletion, the severity of soil erosion, and the susceptibility of the land to recovery.

The program is closely correlated with land use. The maintenance of such a relationship is essential for effective treatment. Conservation work cannot be fully effective if misuse of the vegetative resources is not corrected. The Soil and Moisture program is primarily a cooperative endeavor with resource users and other agencies interested in the conservation and development of public lands. Livestock operators using the public range contribute substantially to projects installed in their areas of use. During fiscal year 1959, their contributions in the form of cash, labor, materials, or equipment operation amounted to \$309,764. Program activities are closely coordinated with State Soil Conservation District programs.

Under the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act the Bureau undertakes cooperative operations with the Department of Agriculture, State organizations, and private land owners in the treatment of critical watersheds which have been approved for work under the Act. This work, where completed on public lands, is of the same character and intensity as that provided under our regular conservation activities.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

6. Fire Suppression

Activity	Amount Available 1959	Amount Available 1960	1961 Estimate	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
Fire Suppression	\$2,989,718	\$ 400,000	\$ 400,000	

This estimate is for the same amount as 1960. However this is a continuation of the practice of requesting a token appropriation to be followed with a supplemental request to cover the actual cost of fire suppression.

Plan of Work: Under this estimate the Bureau will continue with its responsibility to suppress fires on or threatening lands under its jurisdiction, except those protected under contract with states or other Federal agencies. As shown above, the fiscal year 1959 costs approached \$3,000,000 and it is anticipated that fire suppression costs for 1960 will approximate \$3,200,000. Climatic trends during the past few years indicate that heavy losses from range and forest fires could continue in the future.

Status of Program

The Bureau cooperates with states and other Federal agencies in its efforts to reduce heavy losses from fires. Use is made of all modern firefighting techniques. The fire danger rating system, begun in 1958, has proved a valuable facility by use of which crews can be alerted. It is an aid to quick getaway and early action. The use of chemical fire retardants dropped from airplanes has proved very effective in gaining control over going fires. The use of aircraft for spotting fires, and helicopters in Alaska for transporting men to the fire line is another example of means used to conserve resources by reducing the number of acres burned. The use of smokejumpers during the current season is another advance in the Bureau's determination to hold fire losses to a minimum.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

7. Maintenance of Physical Facilities

Activity	Amount Available 1959	Amount Available 1960	1961 Estimate	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
Maintenance of physical facilities	\$ 48,411	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	

This estimate is in the same amount as for 1960.

Plan of Work: This activity provides for maintenance of buildings and shelters used for protection of supplies and equipment.

Status of Program

The Bureau of Land Management has about 330 structures throughout the Western United States and Alaska which are required for storage of supplies and protection of equipment used in its varied field programs, and housing for employees at isolated field stations in Alaska. Such supplies as seed for use in soil conservation activities and for reforestation and materials for fencing, water development and other range improvements are purchased and stored for issuance to projects as required. Equipment for soil and moisture and range improvement work such as; brush land plows, range land drills, oil sprayers and trucks and tankers for fire suppression must be protected from weather and theft. These facilities are generally of light construction which require considerable annual maintenance to keep them in serviceable condition.



BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

9. Weed Control

Activity	Amount Available 1959	Amount Available 1960	1961 Estimate	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
Weed Control	\$1,068,660	\$841,000	\$591,200	\$ -249,800

The decrease of \$249,800 reflects a reduction of \$250,000 in the program, an increase of \$1,400 for the Health Benefits Act, P.L. 86-382 and a decrease of \$1,200 for transfer of rentals to General Services Administration. The program decrease will require a reduction of 10 positions.

Plan of Work: The amount of \$591,200 requested will be used primarily for the control of halogeton with small amounts being allocated for the control of other noxious and poisonous range weeds and in cooperating on coordinated programs to control agricultural weeds on Bureau lands which are sources of reinfestation of adjacent crop lands. The program to control the host plants of the beet leaf-hopper will be discontinued.

Estimated accomplishments in fiscal year 1961 are listed below:

Reseeding (acres)	30,000
Protective fencing (miles)	110
Weed Control-Chemical (acres)	12,000
Other practices (acres)	3,000

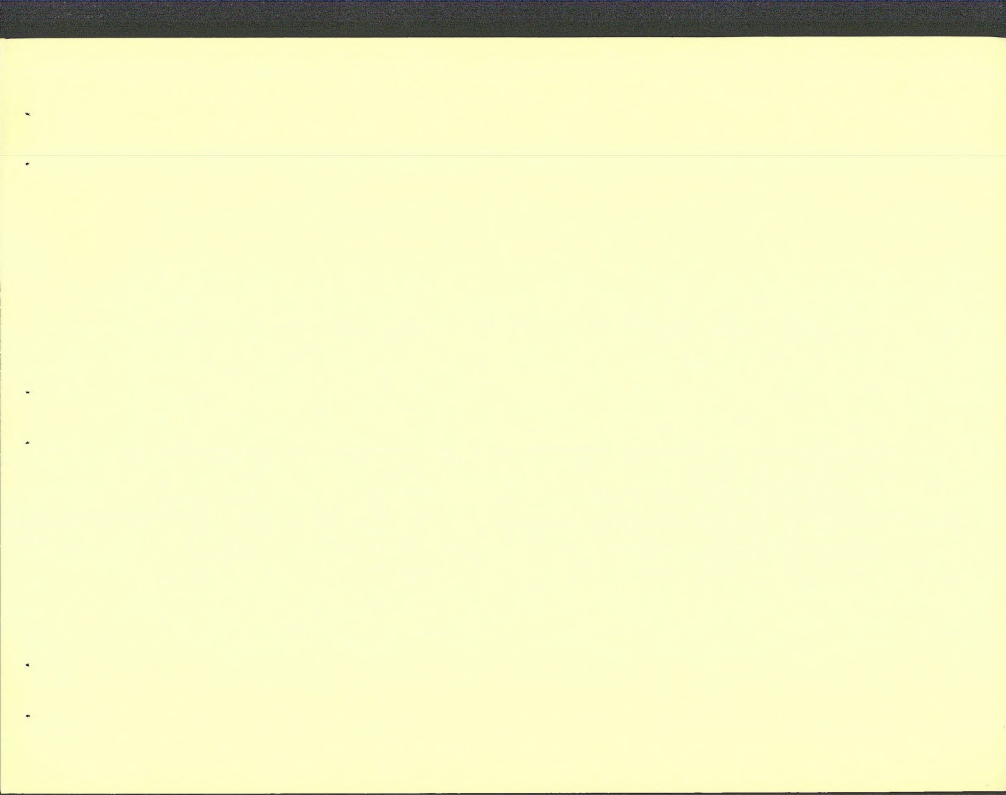
Status of Program

Approximately 8,000,000 acres of public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management and 2,750,000 acres of private lands are infested with halogeton. This poisonous weed continues to be a serious threat to livestock on rangelands supporting heavy halogeton infestations. The heaviest infestations are in the

Status of Program Cont.

Tri-state area of northwestern Utah, northeastern Nevada and southcentral Idaho. The major part of the program is conducted in these States. Infestations total about 250,000 acres in Wyoming while infested areas in California, Colorado, Montana and Oregon are relatively smaller.

The control program has been successful to the extent that the vegetal cover of native and introduced grasses has been improved by management and seeding to the point that halogeton plants have been crowded out or prevented from encroaching. However, the total acreage of halogeton infestation has not been reduced appreciably. New areas of infestation are continually being identified through range surveys and inspections. Livestock losses from halogeton are still serious in many locations, and the control program is aimed at minimizing these losses through the restoration of depleted ranges. The range users are contributing towards the control program to the extent of about 10% of the total expenditures. The Bureau cooperates with State Experiment Stations in continuing research work on improved methods for halogeton control.



BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
10. General Administration

Activity	Amount Available 1959	Amount Available 1960	1961 Estimate	Increase (✓) Decrease (—)
General Administration	\$ 1,489,463	\$ 1,531,100	\$ 1,542,200	\$ / 11,100

Plan of Work: The estimate of \$1,542,200 in this activity is in the same amount provided for 1960 adjusted for an increase of \$11,100 to provide for employee health benefits under P.L. 86-382. This activity includes executive direction and services to the technical divisions in budgeting and accounting, personnel services, property management, and procurement of supplies and equipment. Effort will be made to continue these services at the level attained in previous years.

Description of Activity: Organizationally, this activity includes:

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. Office of Director and Area Administrators | 4. Personnel Administration |
| 2. Office of Information | 5. Management Improvement |
| 3. Budget and Finance | 6. Administrative Services |

The following table shows the relation over the past 10 years of funds available for General Administration and the appropriations for Management of Lands and Resources:

Year	MIR	Amount for Gen. Adm.	Gen. Adm. percent of total
1951	\$ 7,087,810	\$ 1,007,000	14.2
1952	10,292,605	1,135,100	11.0
1953	11,060,000	1,218,000	11.0
1954	11,483,000	1,210,000	10.5
1955	12,263,000	1,232,500	10.0
1956	14,700,000	1,053,100	7.2
1957	18,369,300	1,212,800	6.6
1958	23,324,800	1,434,900	6.1
1959	26,910,100	1,495,800	5.6
1960	28,202,000 *	1,531,100	5.4
1961 Est.	27,275,000 *	1,542,200	5.6

* Includes estimated fire supplemental

Administrative services required by other Bureau appropriations imposes a workload over and above that provided by the General Administrative activity. Heretofore, these appropriations have met part of the administrative costs attendant upon their activities by direct payment of some administrative expense. However, services common to all Bureau appropriations can be provided more efficiently and more economically by service units which are organizationally a part of the administrative organization. The estimated costs of this additional workload will be charged to the benefiting appropriations and will approximate 5%.

ITEMIZATION OF ESTIMATE

Department of the Interior

Appropriation Title: Management of Lands and Resources

Bureau of Land Management

	Actual 1959	Estimate 1960	Estimate 1961	Increase (↓) Decrease (-)
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Program and Financing:

Total obligations	\$26,056,464	\$24,652,000	\$24,475,000	\$ - 177,000
Comparative transfer to other accounts.	750,000	750,000	-	- 750,000
1959 appropriation available in 1958 ..	77,353	-	-	-
Unobligated balance no longer available.	26,283	-	-	-
Appropriation	26,910,100	25,402,000	24,475,000	- 927,000

Obligations by Objects

01 Personal services	15,329,087	15,903,452	16,204,502	↓ 301,050
02 Travel	1,644,964	1,297,900	1,307,000	↓ 9,100
03 Transportation of things	386,263	251,600	260,000	↓ 8,400
04 Communication services	295,681	238,300	230,500	- 7,800
05 Rents and utility services	264,303	366,500	246,000	- 120,500
06 Printing and reproduction	210,321	116,900	121,000	↓ 4,100
07 Other contractual services	4,031,669	3,617,700	3,291,198	- 326,502
08 Supplies and materials	1,966,983	1,355,200	1,213,200	- 142,000
09 Equipment	1,172,009	668,000	759,000	↓ 91,000
10 Lands and structures	6,837	-	-	-
11 Grants, subsidies, and contributions.	779,878	808,900	820,100	↓ 11,200
13 Refunds, awards and indemnities	18,318	9,900	10,000	↓ 100
15 Taxes and assessments	39,309	30,448	25,300	- 5,148
1959 program obligated in 1958	- 77,353	-	-	-
Subtotal	26,068,269	24,664,800	24,487,800	- 177,000
Deduct quarters & subsistence charges	11,805	12,800	12,800	-
Total obligations	26,056,464	24,652,000	24,475,000	- 177,000



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

Construction

Appropriation 1960:

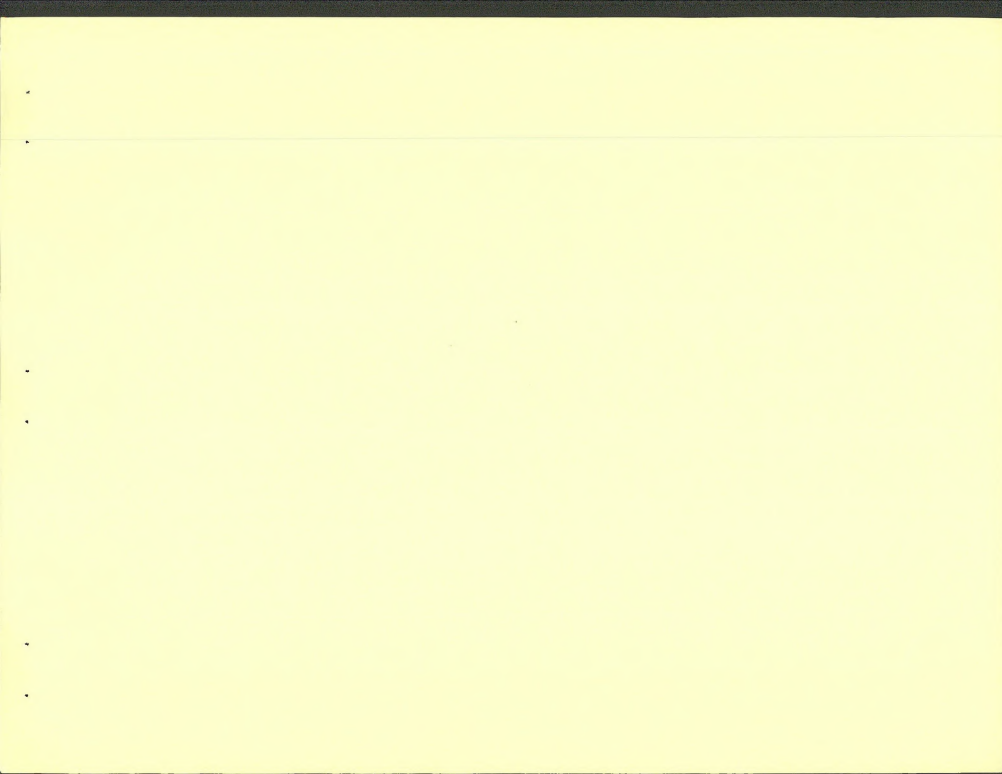
Definite.....		\$ 200,000
Indefinite.....		7,550,000
Unobligated balance from prior years.....		<u>4,698,277</u>
Total available for obligation, 1960.....		12,448,277

Decreases:

Access roads - public domain and Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands.	\$268,273	
Buildings.....	153,466	
Recreational facilities.....	1,724	
Comparative transfer of O&C access road program to "Oregon and California Grant Lands," Bureau of Land Management.....	<u>10,024,814</u>	<u>10,448,277</u>
Subtotal, unobligated balance carried forward.....		2,000,000

Increases:

Access roads - public domain and Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands.	250,000	
Buildings.....	<u>100,000</u>	
Total obligations, fiscal year 1961.....		350,000
Less: Unobligated balance transferred to "Oregon and California Grant Lands," Bureau of Land Management.....		<u>-2,000,000</u>
Budget estimate, 1961.....		<u>350,000</u>



CONSTRUCTION
Analysis by Activities

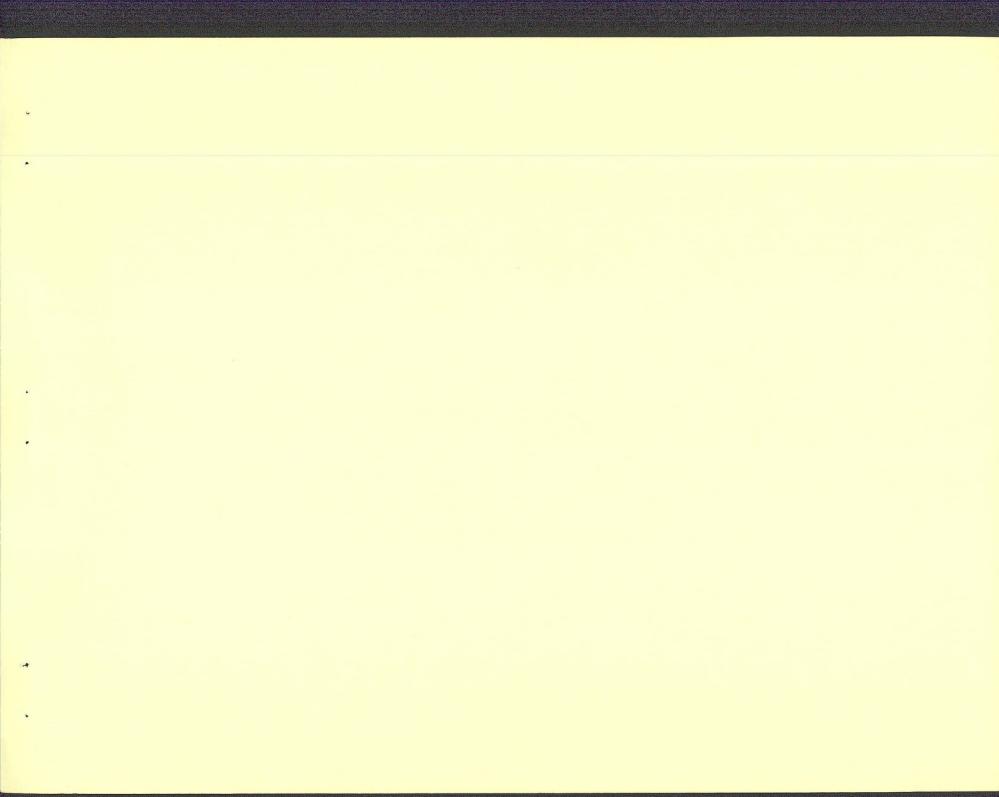
	Amount Available 1960	Fiscal Year 1961		Estimated Total Available	Total Available 1961 compared to total available 1960	Page Ref.
		Unobligated balance from prior years	Budget Estimate			
1. Access roads.....	\$268,273	-	\$ 250,000	\$ 250,000	\$ -18,273	46
2. Buildings.....	153,466	-	100,000	100,000	-53,466	48
3. Recreational facilities.....	1,724	-	-	-	- 1,724	
Total.....	423,463	-	350,000	350,000	-73,463	

1. Access Roads - \$250,000

This estimate in the amount of \$250,000 provides for construction and acquisition of rights-of-way and of existing connecting roads to provide access on lands other than the Oregon and California Grant lands, primarily for timber management.

More than 350 million board feet of mature or overmature and merchantable timber on Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands and public domain lands in the Rocky Mountain areas are currently inaccessible due to lack of roads suitable for log transportation. Rapidly dwindling supplies of available timber and continued demands for forest products have created a market in these areas. However, the lack of roads is adversely affecting the sale of this timber. Many of the timber operators in the Rocky Mountain area have small operations and do not have the capital, equipment or experience necessary to construct roads into Bureau timber isolated from public road systems.

This estimate provides for survey and reconnaissance of potential routes to large blocks of Coos Bay Wagon Road or public domain timber, acquisition of easements, rights-of-way or roads on lands intermingled with or in the vicinity of such lands, and construction or improvement of low standard minimum roads at nominal costs. The Bureau provides location, clearing, rough grading, and basic drainage, and requires the operator to supply the necessary improvements such as surfacing, etc., as a condition of the timber sale. The construction of roads to accessible stands of timber which are so constituted as to permit construction by the operator as a condition of sale is not contemplated in this estimate.



The funds requested will provide for reconnaissance, surveys, acquisition of roads, easements or rights-of-way and construction of the following:

California - Easements \$ 15,000

Oregon

Rudio Mountain	Construction	5,300
Holmes Creek	"	6,900
Skull Creek	"	17,500
Sage Hen Hill	"	6,400
Lost River	"	7,500
Antone Creek	"	6,100
Sears Creek	"	2,400
Pine Creek	"	40,000
Steens Mountain	"	20,000
Wild Horse Creek	"	29,300
North Fork John Day	survey	3,500
Otis Mountain	"	3,500

Idaho

Deer Creek	Construction	17,300
McDermitt Creek	"	3,500
Trapper Creek	Purchase	13,500

Montana

Centennial Valley	Construction	1,200
Garnet Range		
Extension	easement	4,500

Wyoming

Rattlesnake Mountain	Construction	5,900
Shirley Mountain	"	15,000

Colorado

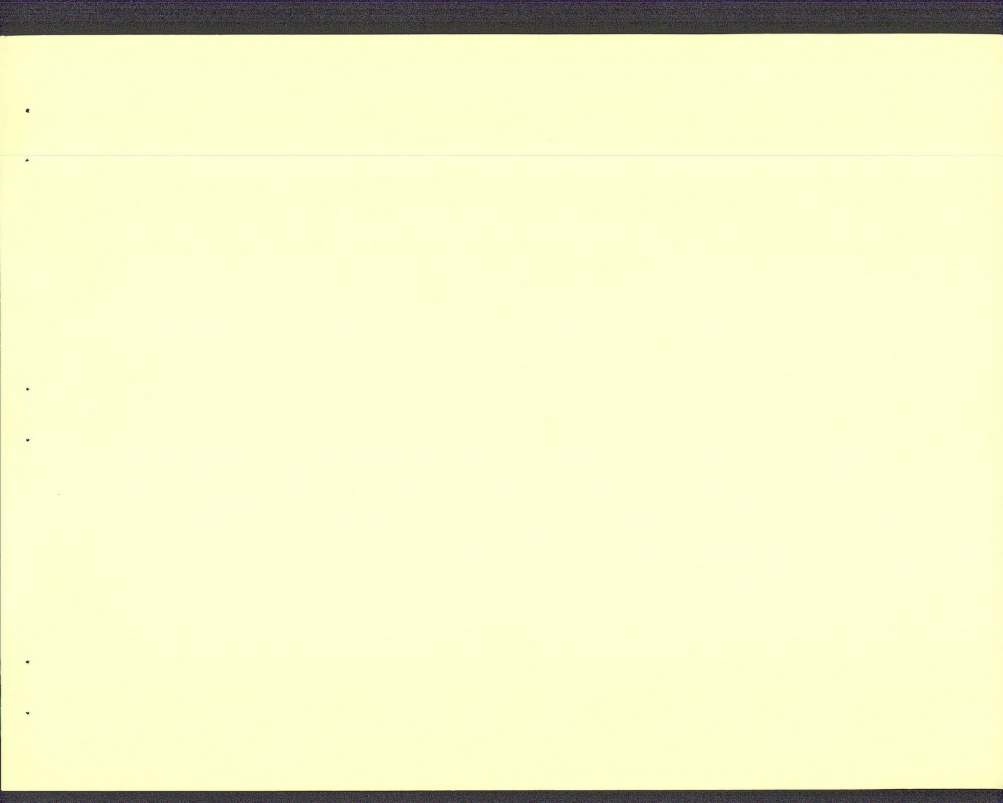
Powder Horn Creek	"	14,300
Strawberry Creek	"	9,300
Sheep Horn Mountain	"	1,600

New Mexico

Malpois Management Unit	"	500
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Total

250 ,000



2. Buildings - \$100,000

This estimate of \$100,000 is in the same amount as 1960. It will continue a program for construction of fire control facilities in Alaska at isolated locations or where they can not be obtained from other sources. This building construction program is an inseparable part of a broader program for fire protection in Alaska. The continuing increase in population in Alaska and the resulting increased use of public lands requires an effective fire control operation. Such facilities as combination office quarters buildings, fire crews' barracks, equipment storage, combination warehouses - garages and necessary water and sewerage systems are constructed.

The funds provided in the estimate will be used in constructing a second story on the smokejumper buildings at Fairbanks.

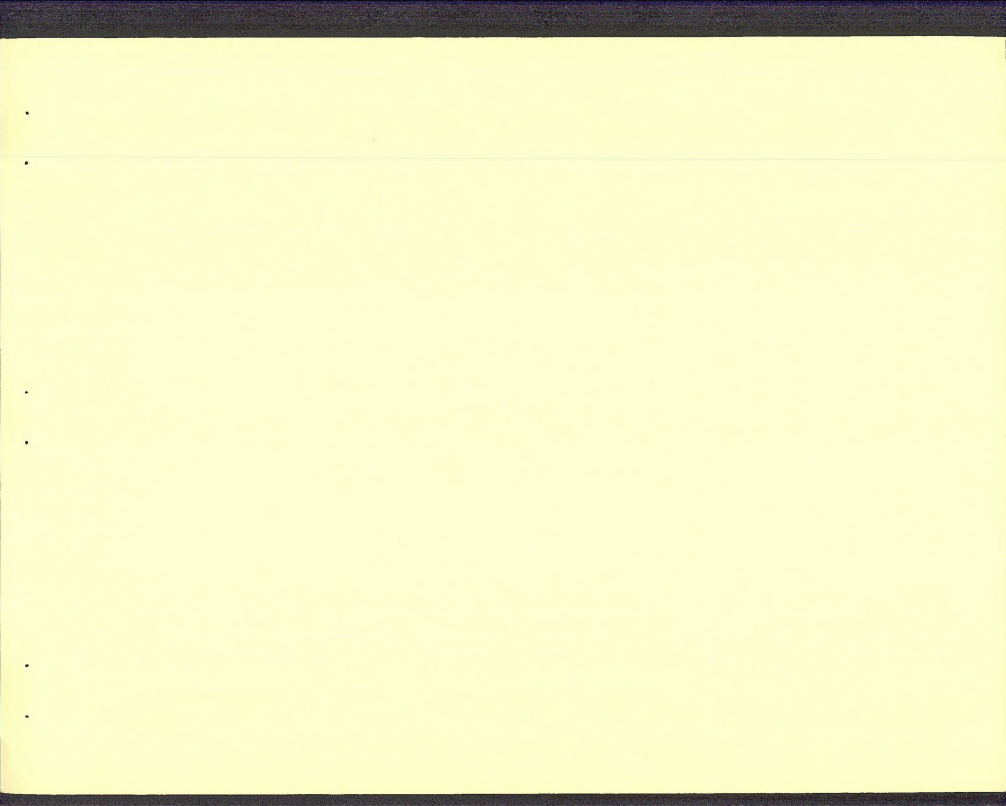
ITEMIZATION OF ESTIMATE

Department of the Interior

Bureau of Land Management

Appropriation Title: Construction, Bureau of Land Management

	Estimate 1960	Estimate 1961	Increase (+) Decrease (-) or
<u>Program and Financing</u>			
Total obligations.....	\$ 423,463	\$ 350,000	\$ - 73,463
Comparative transfer to other accounts.....	10,024,814	-	-10,024,814
Unobligated balance brought forward.....	-4,698,277	-2,000,000	+ 2,698,277
Unobligated balance transferred to "Oregon and California Grant Lands, "Bureau of Land Management.....	-	2,000,000	+ 2,000,000
Unobligated balance carried forward.....	2,000,000	-	- 2,000,000
Appropriation.....	7,750,000	350,000	- 7,400,000
<u>Obligations by Objects</u>			
01 Personal services.....	38,281	42,600	+ 4,319
02 Travel.....	8,500	9,400	+ 900
03 Transportation of things.....	950	1,000	+ 50
04 Communication services.....	500	600	+ 100
05 Rents and utility services.....	400	400	-
06 Printing and reproduction.....	275	300	+ 25
07 Other contractual services.....	74,015	86,000	+11,985
08 Supplies and materials.....	20,852	36,000	+15,148
09 Equipment.....	700	1,000	+ 300
10 Lands and structures.....	278,048	171,700	-106,348
11 Grants, subsidies and contributions.....	390	400	+ 10
15 Taxes and assessments.....	552	600	+ 48
Total obligations.....	423,463	350,000	-73,463



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

Oregon and California Grant Lands

1960 Comparative transfer from "Management of Lands and Resources," Bureau of Land Management		\$ 750,000	
Comparative transfer from "Construction," Bureau of Land Management.....			<u>10,024,814</u>
Total amount available, 1960.....			10,774,814
<u>Decreases:</u>			
Construction and acquisition of access roads	\$10,024,814		
Reforestation and improvements	500,000		
Operation and maintenance of access roads	<u>250,000</u>		<u>10,774,814</u>
Subtotal		- -	
<u>Increases:</u>			
Construction and acquisition of access roads	9,078,000		
Reforestation and improvements	672,000		
Operation and maintenance of access roads	<u>250,000</u>		10,000,000
Less: Unobligated balance transferred from "Construction, Bureau of Land Management		- 2,000,000	
Budget estimate, 1961		<u>8,000,000</u>	



Oregon and California Grant Lands

Analysis by Activities

	Amount Available 1960	Fiscal Year 1961		Estimated Total Available	Total available 1961 compared to total available 1960	Page Ref.
		Unobligated balance from prior years	Budget Estimate			
1. Construction and acquisition.....	\$10,024,814	\$2,000,000	\$7,078,000	\$9,078,000	\$ - 946,814	51
2. Reforestation and improvements.....	500,000	-	672,000	672,000	+ 172,000	57
3. Operation and maintenance.....	250,000	-	250,000	250,000	-	59
Total.....	<u>10,774,814</u>	<u>2,000,000</u>	<u>8,000,000</u>	<u>10,000,000</u>	<u>- 774,814</u>	

This new title appropriates 25% of the gross receipts from sales of timber and other products on the reverted Oregon and California Railroad grant lands and brings together under one appropriation all reimbursable charges against the Oregon and California Land Grant Fund. It provides for the construction and acquisition of O and C access roads heretofore financed under the "Construction" appropriation and for the maintenance of O and C roads and reforestation and improvements previously financed under the "Management of Lands and Resources" appropriation.

Existing legislation provides that O and C counties shall receive, in lieu of tax payments, up to 75% of the gross revenues from these lands. The O and C counties have recommended that one-third of the amount due them from receipts, or 25% of the total gross receipts, be appropriated for access road construction and maintenance, reforestation, and improvements and be reimbursed to the Treasury from funds otherwise payable to them.

1. Construction and Acquisition \$9,078,000

This estimate of \$9,078,000 for 1961 is for construction of access roads on the Oregon and California Railroad grant lands. It covers reconnaissance and surveys of potential routes to O and C timber, negotiation, survey, appraisal and acquisition of easements and rights-of-way and improvement or construction of roads across lands on or adjacent to O and C lands (including 462,697 acres of O and C lands administered by the Forest Service pursuant to Public Law 426).

More than 7,000 separate parcels of O and C land are intermingled with or in the vicinity of approximately 10 million acres of lands in other ownership (mostly private).

At the end of fiscal year 1959, 157.5 miles of mainline access roads had been completed, 84.8 miles were under construction, and projects for an additional 56 miles were being processed. This estimate provides for grading of 80.4 miles, surfacing 63.3 miles, construction of bridges, culverts, and production of rock for surfacing.

The Bureau's timber inventory program has made it possible to increase the annual sustained yield allowance cut from 534.5 MMBF in 1954 to 874.2 MMBF in 1959. Additional salvage and similar timber not chargeable to the sustained yield base makes it possible to offer approximately 1 billion board feet for sale in fiscal year 1960 and again in 1961.

An adequate system of access roads is essential to the offering of the full allowable cut each year. Recently completed access roads have permitted economical movement of O and C timber to communities and industries which might otherwise have suffered acute economic distress. Because of these roads competitive interest has been extended and provided bidding opportunities for prospective purchasers who have heretofore been unable to bid for the timber. These roads also provide ready access to the O and C and other lands for fire protection, recreation, and other uses, including transportation of privately owned timber. When privately owned timber is transported over these roads, amortization charges are collected, thereby supplying additional revenues.

Details of the program are given in the following tables:

Table I
Status of Appropriation
Fiscal Years 1951-1959

Amount appropriated		<u>\$27,441,000</u>
Transferred to Bureau of Public Roads	\$24,596,000	
Available to Bureau of Land Management	<u>2,845,000</u>	
Obligations 1951 - 1959		22,966,186
Bureau of Public Roads	20,704,965	
Bureau of Land Management	<u>2,261,221</u>	
Unobligated Balance - June 30, 1959		4,474,814
Bureau of Public Roads	3,891,036	
Bureau of Land Management	<u>583,778</u>	
		<u>27,441,000</u>

Table II

1960 Program

Unobligated balance brought forward	\$4,474,814
Estimated appropriation	7,550,000
Less estimated unobligated balance carried forward	<u>-2,000,000</u>
Total available	10,024,814

Programmed:

Bureau of Public Roads:

Surveys		\$ 363,000
Construction - BLM Lands	\$ 6,668,217	
Forest Service Lands	<u>887,400</u>	
		<u>7,555,617</u>
		7,918,617

Bureau of Land Management:

Planning, reconnaissance, supervision	340,000
Acquisition, Rights-of-Way	<u>1,766,197</u>
	2,106,197

Total 1960 Program	10,024,814
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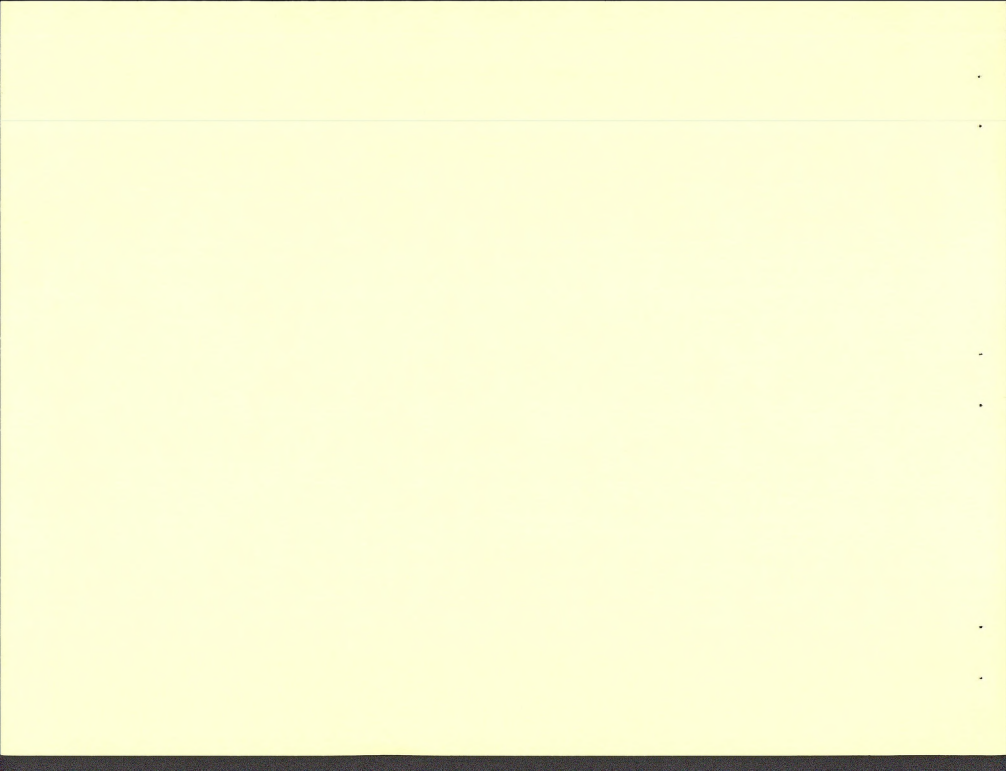


Table II - continued

Detail of Construction:

Congdon Creek, surfacing, 3.2 miles	\$ 86,000
Smith River Surfacing, 18.0 miles	55,000
Cow Creek, Sec. B, grading, 14.0 miles	921,201
Canton Creek, Sec. B., grading, 9.3 miles	608,000
Keno, Sec. A, grading, 18.0 miles	301,000
Rock Creek, Sec. A, grading, 5.0 miles	340,000
South Fork Alsea, grading, ~~7.0~~ 4.8 miles	420,000
West Fork Evans Creek, surfacing, 16.3 miles	250,000
Keno, Sec. B, grading, 8.0 miles	225,000
Whittaker Creek, grading, 2.0 miles	100,000
Middle Creek, grading, 6.1 miles	413,000
Galice Creek, Sec. C, grading, 7.0 miles	444,000
Gooseneck, Sec. A, grading, 5.0 miles	310,000
Wolf Creek (Little River), grading, 5.0 miles	258,000
Burnt Mountain, Sec. A, surfacing, 7.1 miles	206,000
North Fork Middle Creek, surfacing, 2.9 miles	90,000
Smith-Siuslaw, surfacing, 23.4 miles	103,000
West Fork Elk Creek, grading, 5.5 miles	300,000
Deer Creek, grading, 7.5 miles	200,000
Salt Creek, grading, 8.5 miles	310,000
Bridges and Culverts	253,000
Rock Production	<u>475,016</u>

Total, Bureau of Land Management Lands	6,668,217
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Forest Service Lands:

Powers-Agnes Road	
East Fork Brice Creek	
Dumont-South Umpqua	<u>887,400</u>

Total Construction, 1960	<u><u>7,555,617</u></u>
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1961 Program

Table III

Unobligated balance brought forward
Estimated appropriation
Total available

\$ 2,000,000
7,078,000
9,078,000

Programmed:

Bureau of Public Roads

Surveys

\$ 240,000

Construction - BLM Lands

\$6,778,000

Forest Service Lands

800,000

7,578,000

7,818,000

Bureau of Land Management:

Planning, reconnaissance

340,000

Acquisition, Rights-of-Way

920,000

1,260,000

Total 1961 program

9,078,000

Detail of Construction:

Nestucca River, Surfacing 17 miles

445,000

Burnt Mountain, Sec. C., Grading 9 miles

310,000

Deadman Creek, Grading 6 miles

413,000

Big River, Grading 4 miles

206,000

Camp Creek, Sec. A., Surfacing 7 miles

150,000

East Fork Evans Creek, Grading 6 miles

190,000

Burnt Mountain, Sec. B, surfacing, 12.1 miles

400,000

Camp Creek, surfacing, 13.3 miles

265,000

Little Lobster Creek, grading, 5.0 miles

250,000

Clark Creek, grading, 6.0 miles

330,000

Canton Creek, Sec. C, grading, 7.0 miles

365,000

Powell Creek, grading, 7.0 miles

180,000

Rock Creek, Sec. B, grading, 7.0 miles

350,000

Agency Creek, grading, 8.0 miles

310,000

South Fork Smith River, grading, 10.0 miles

600,000

Burnt Mountain, Sec. C, surfacing, 9.7 miles

250,000

West Fork Cow Creek, grading, 2.4 miles

230,000

Smith River, Sec. D, surfacing, 4.2 miles

122,000

East Fork Rock Creek, grading, 3.0 miles

130,000

Bridges and Culverts

712,000

Rock Production

570,000

Total, Bureau of Land Management Lands

6,778,000

Forest Service Lands:

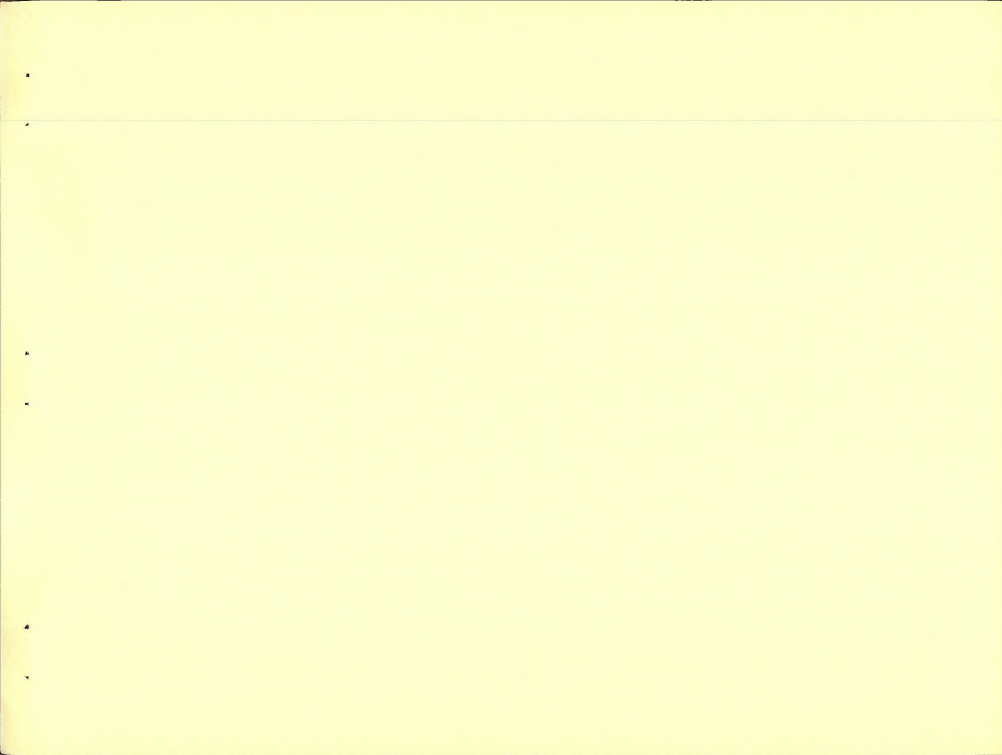
Powers-Agnes Road

East Fork Brice Creek

800,000

Total Construction, 1961

7,578,000



2. Reforestation and Improvements - \$672,000

Prior to fiscal year 1961 this activity was carried under the "Management of Lands and Resources" appropriation. The O&C counties have authorized the use of \$600,000 for reforestation and \$72,000 for recreational facilities in fiscal year 1961.

(a) Reforestation

\$600,000

Through fiscal year 1959, 91,963 acres of O and C lands which had been cutover or burned over in previous years had been reforested; an estimated 91,000 more acres remain to be reforested, plus those areas which will require additional attention due to failure of initial efforts and those which may be cutover or burned in succeeding years.

Of the 25,000 acres cutover annually it is estimated that at least 12,500 acres will require seeding or planting. It is expected that most of this area can be reforested by purchasers of timber sale contracts. If the reforestation program can be maintained at its present level through fiscal year 1967 the present "backlog" should be virtually eliminated.

The status of the 1961 program for planting and seeding is shown as follows:

	<u>Acres</u>
Reforestation needed 7/1/59	91,230
Add from 1959 cut	+ 12,500
Less planting and seeding 1960	- 20,500 *
Add from 1960 cut	+ 12,500
Less planting and seeding 1961	<u>- 21,900 **</u>
Remaining to be reforested	73,830

*Includes 3,250 acres seeded or planted by purchasers of timber sales contracts

**Includes 7,500 acres to be seeded or planted by purchasers of timber sale contracts

Prompt reforestation of timber lands which have been cutover or burned over is a prerequisite of sustained yield forest management. The combination of circumstances required for natural reforestation in the O and C area generally occur about once each decade. The high productive capacity of these lands, the value of the timber produced, the continuing demand for timber, the rapidly decreasing supply of available timber from non-Federal resources, substantially increased reforestation costs resulting from deferring reforestation, and the very favorable reimbursable financing

arrangements with the O and C Counties, makes it imperative that the O and C lands be reforested at the maximum possible speed.

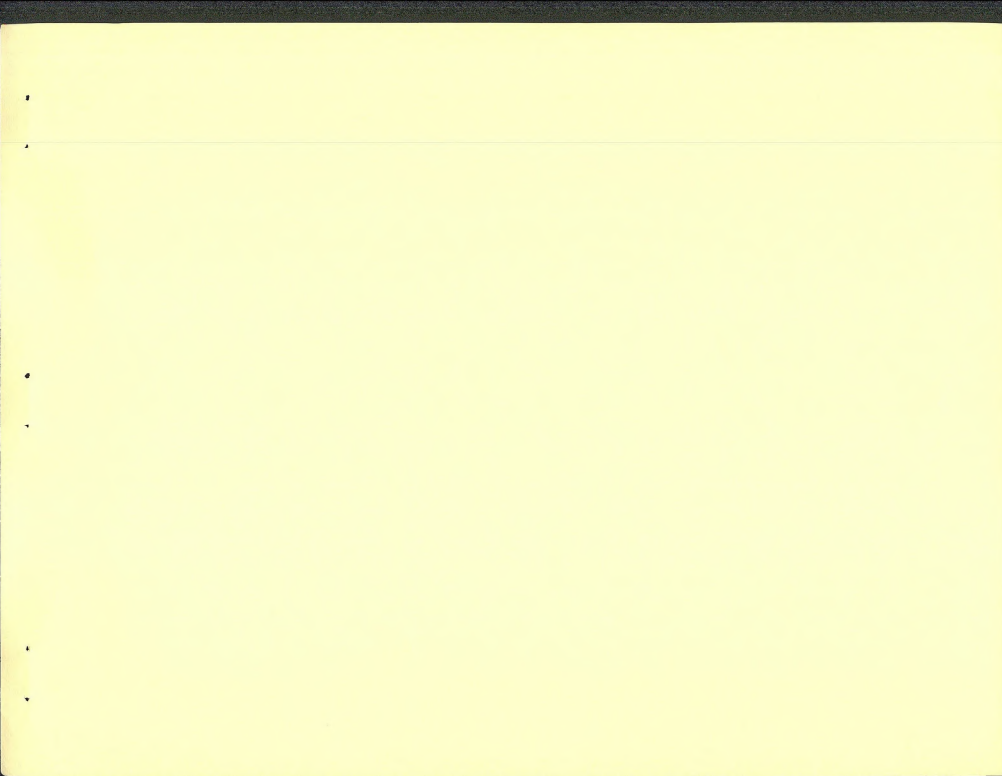
About 500 to 750 board feet of growth per acre per year is lost when the O and C land is not in production. Thus the annual "losses" from the 91,000 acres of O and C lands considered to be non-stocked at the beginning of fiscal year 1960 is 46 to 68 million board feet valued at \$1.4 to \$2.0 million.

Delay in reforesting cutover or burned over timber lands adds materially to the cost of re-establishing a new crop of timber; brush and other vegetation encroaches rapidly on such lands and site improvement measures must be taken before seeding or planting. During fiscal year 1959, 18,124 acres of O and C lands received site treatment at an average cost of \$23.42 per acre. Approximately 40,000 additional acres will require similar treatment. Further delay in reforestation will add to this existing backlog.

The Association of O and C Counties has recognized the need for initiating and maintaining an expanded reforestation program for the O and C lands. In each of fiscal years 1959 and 1960 the Association authorized use of \$500,000 for this purpose. In fiscal year 1961 \$600,000 will be available from that portion of the receipts which otherwise would be distributed to the O and C Counties. More than 31,000 acres (including 9,200 acres under the terms of timber sale contracts) were seeded or planted during fiscal year 1959. Approximately 20,500 acres (including 3,250 acres under terms of timber sale contracts) will be seeded or planted in fiscal year 1960. This estimate will provide for seeding or planting of approximately 21,900 acres (including 7,500 acres under the terms of timber sale contracts).

The reforestation program for fiscal year 1961 follows:

Site preparation	3623 acres	\$100,000
Planting	8200 acres	154,000
Seeding	4700 acres	9,000
Spot seeding	1500 acres	17,000
Purchase of seedlings		50,000
Purchase of seed		120,000
Cooperative studies		20,000
Planning supervision of contracts		<u>130,000</u>
		\$600,000



This initiates the program of recreation development in the O and C area.

The pressure of public demand for outdoor recreation areas along the creeks and rivers in the O and C lands in western Oregon makes it imperative that facilities be provided to insure sanitation and afford a measure of fire control. The development of the O and C road system is providing access to heretofore inaccessible areas which has created an increased demand for adequate recreation facilities.

This estimate initiates a program to meet these needs in areas where local agencies are unable to provide the necessary facilities. 14 sites have been selected in areas of greatest demand where it is proposed to develop only minimum facilities.

3. Operation and Maintenance - \$250,000

This activity was previously identified as "Maintenance of Access Roads" in the appropriation Management of Lands and Resources.

Over 600 miles of existing and newly constructed roads in the O and C area of western Oregon require annual maintenance. Regular maintenance of the road system requires repair of culverts and bridges, removal of land slides, maintenance of grade, etc. In addition to appropriated funds substantial contributions for maintenance are made by purchasers of Government timber as a condition of timber sale contracts and by timber haulers using the road under permit.

ITEMIZATION OF ESTIMATE

Department of the Interior
Appropriation Title: Oregon and California Grant Lands

Bureau of Land Management

	Estimate 1960	Estimate 1961	Increase (✓) Decrease (-)
<u>Program and Financing</u>			
Total obligations	\$10,774,814	\$10,000,000	\$ - 774,814
Comparative transfer from "Management of Lands and Resources"	- 750,000	-	✓ 750,000
Comparative transfer from "Construction", Bureau of Land Management	-10,024,814	-	✓ 10,024,814
Unobligated balance transferred from "Construction," Bureau of Land Management.		- 2,000,000	- 2,000,000
Appropriation	--	8,000,000	✓ 8,000,000
<u>Obligations by Objects</u>			
01 Personal services	891,000	917,300	✓ 26,300
02 Travel	171,032	170,535	- 497
03 Transportation of things	3,260	3,300	✓ 40
04 Communication services	6,900	6,795	- 105
05 Rents and utility services	67,100	70,600	✓ 3,500
06 Printing and reproduction	2,243	2,300	✓ 57
07 Other contractual services	676,779	863,750	✓ 186,971
08 Supplies and materials	173,000	222,000	✓ 49,000
09 Equipment	16,100	21,480	✓ 5,380
10 Lands and structures	8,710,336	7,664,800	- 1,045,536
11 Grants, subsidies and contributions ...	53,864	53,915	✓ 51
15 Taxes and assessments	3,200	3,225	✓ 25
Total obligations	10,774,814	10,000,000	- 774,814

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Range Improvements (receipt limitation)

Appropriation 1959	Estimate 1960	Estimate 1961	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
\$686,713	\$768,653	\$925,000	\$ 156,347

Need for Increase: This estimate in the amount of \$925,000 is an increase of \$156,347 over 1960, which reflects an anticipated increase in grazing fee receipts. This is an annual indefinite appropriation derived from grazing fee receipts in accordance with sections 3 and 10 of the Taylor Grazing Act (48 Stat. 1269), as amended. Included also, are receipts from Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act lands transferred from the Department of Agriculture by Executive Order 10787, dated November 6, 1958.

Plan of Work: Approximately 183,000,000 acres of public grazing lands plus over 2 million acres of Bankhead-Jones lands will require range improvements to preserve the forage resources. Twenty-five percent of grazing fee receipts from both public lands and Bankhead-Jones lands are designated as a range improvement fund which are applied to improvements on the range. Receipts in fiscal year 1961 are estimated at \$3,700,000 which includes the sum of \$200,000 from Bankhead-Jones lands.

Status of Program: This is a continuing program for maintenance, construction, and purchase of range improvements as an aid in obtaining conservation and use of the forage resource on the public lands, by such measures as drift and boundary fences, development of stock watering places, reseeding, etc..

The appropriation is distributed as follows:

	Actual 1959	Est. 1960	Est. 1961	Increase
1. Public lands	\$ 686,713	\$ 724,653	\$ 875,000	\$ 150,347
2. Farm Tenant Act lands	-	44,000	50,000	6,000
Total	686,713	768,653	925,000	156,347

ITEMIZATION OF ESTIMATE

Department of the Interior

Bureau of Land Management

Appropriation Title: Range Improvements, Bureau of Land Management (receipt limitation)

	Actual	Estimate	Estimate	Increase (+)
	1959	1960	1961	Decrease (-)
<u>Program and Financing</u>				
Total obligations.....	\$ 567,323	\$1,033,438	\$925,000	\$-108,438
Unobligated balance brought forward	-177,832	-297,222	-32,437	✓264,785
Unobligated balance carried forward	297,222	32,437	32,437	-
Appropriation	686,713	768,653	925,000	✓156,347
<u>Obligations by Objects</u>				
01 Personal Services	239,467	234,930	235,000	✓70
02 Travel	16,125	17,940	17,975	✓35
03 Transportation of things	19,532	19,267	20,000	✓733
04 Communication services	2,914	3,264	3,000	-264
05 Rents and utility services ...	1,602	1,877	1,700	-177
06 Printing and reproduction	872	1,064	900	-164
07 Other contractual services	91,181	229,086	224,600	-4,486
08 Supplies and materials	151,868	474,308	371,000	-103,308
09 Equipment	32,289	38,867	38,000	-867
10 Lands and structures	995	1,064	1,200	✓136
11 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	7,146	7,495	7,600	✓105
13 Refunds, awards and indemnities	220	300	-	-300
15 Taxes and assessments	3,287	4,151	4,200	✓49
Subtotal	567,498	1,033,613	925,175	-108,438
Deduct quarters and subsistence charges	175	175	175	-
Total obligations	567,323	1,033,438	925,000	-108,438

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